THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.--No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

TO INVALIDS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from th deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

PERILS OF THE SOUND.

The Steamers Continental, Empire State, and Old Colony Locked in Ice—The Severest Weather for Many Years—The Passengers of the Continental Landed on the Ice, on which they Cross the Sound to Whitestone, L. I.

That danger lies across the pathway of those who "go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters" is a fact very well known to those who have "done it." There are dangers, however, often experienced nearer to the main land, and at this season of the year they are too frequently found on that fierce body of seawater called Long Island Sound. When the winter sets in in real earnest, and the mercury drops down and threatens to go through zero, ice will gather, and navigation become a matter of no little peril to the craft that have the pluck to leave their moorings and undertake their regular trips up and down the Sound.

Sometimes the boats are obliged to stop running altogether, owing to the severity of the weather and the abundance of ice, which will not yield to the blows given it by the sharp prows of steamboats. Usually, however, Sound navigation is continued during the winter with but little interruption, the smaller propellers and the sloops and schooners belonging to towns along the coast, only finding it necessary to "haul off" as soon as the small rivers which empty into the Sound are frozen over.

Old navigators who have handled the wheels of Sound steamers for many years state that the severe weather experienced this winter has exceeded that of any winter for twenty or thirty years past. Some of these old "inland" seamen say that they never saw such masses of ice as those they have encountered during the past fortnight. In the narrower sections of the Sound the ice has been found extending in a solid mass from shore to shore, rendering it almost impossible for even the strongest steamers to cut their way through and save themselves from an icy imprisonment. Up to yesterday morning, however, the boats succeeded in forcing their way through without suffering any long detentions.

On yesterday morning the steamboats bound for this city from Newport and New Haven succeeded in coming as far as Throg's Neck—the point of land on the Westchester shore on which Fort Schuyler is situated—without meeting any serious obstruction. At this point, however, they discovered that they must run a gauntlet of solid ice in order to reach the open water beyond and make their way to their docks in the city. The Continental, of the New Haven line, was the first to arrive—reaching the point of obstruction at 5 o'clock in the morning. On arriving there it was discovered that the propellers Oceanus, of Providence; Glaucus, of the Boston Outside line; and Chesapeake, of Portland, were locked in by the ice, and unable to move a foot in any direction.

Captain Bownes, of the Continental, at once realized the difficulties of the situation, and having a staunch, strong steamer under his command, determined, if possible, to force his way through the ice. A number of unsuccessful efforts to accomplish this result, however, suggested the impossibility of cutting through, and these were followed by various attempts to back out. Even this could not be done, and the vessel was obliged, for five or six hours, to remain hemmed in by the ice, and await a favorable opportunity for escaping from her imprisonment.

There were over one hundred passengers on board, and some of them became greatly terrified. One of the passengers stated to our reporter that the noise caused by the breaking of the ice, while the steamer struggled to free herself from the obstruction, was like a cannonade, while the shock experienced was terrific whenever the immense cakes of ice struck her bow and sides. Many of the passengers were afraid the vessel would be stove in and sunk, in spite of the efforts which were being made to get her out of the difficulties by which she was surrounded. Captain Bownes, however, was hopeful, and assured all on board that "they'd come out all right." This assurance had some calming effect upon the minds and fears of the passengers for a time; but when noon came, and the prospect of cutting through seemed to be no more favorable than it was hours before, it was suggested that the gang-plank be lowered, and that all on board leave the vessel and cross the Sound on the ice to Whitestone—a distance of two miles and a half. At first this suggestion was not acted upon. The passengers looked down at the ice, and across to the shore, and saw, they thought, many perils lying between them and the land. Finally, however, it was decided to have the plank lowered to the ice. This was done—it was now 1½ o'clock—and more than one-half the passengers marched down the plank, and started for Whitestone. There were two women among the number, one of these being an elderly lady, who carried two large carpet-bags.

The ice was not an unbroken mass between the boat and the shore, and "caking" had to be indulged in quite frequently. Two of the passengers—a father and son—during the journey, suddenly found themselves on a large detached cake of ice, and were obliged to wait and be patient for ten or fifteen minutes before their "ice-boat" came in contact with the main body of ice, by which they were enabled to continue their journey towards "Long Island's sea-girt shore." A number of gentlemen received a ducking while leaping from one cake to another, and the old lady with the carpet-bag went down through a "gap," and was saved from drowning by some comrades near by, who promptly came to her assistance.

It was stated that she would have been drowned, at all events, if the carpet-bag had not checked her descent into the water and supported her until her rescuers lifted her out and placed her upon the best apology for *terra firma* that they had to offer. It was nearly three o'clock when the passengers arrived at Whitestone. After refreshing themselves at the hotels of that place, they hired a number of large sleighs and proceeded to Flushing, where they took the 3½ P. M. train for Hunter's Point, and arrived in this city between five and six o'clock in the evening.

The steamboats Empire State and Old Colony, both of the old Fall River (Newport) line, reached the scene of obstruction at 9 o'clock in the morning, so that at one time there were three large steamboats and three propellers in limbo. One gentleman on the Empire State said that he had "to give a bride away at noon, and he must get there to do it, sure." He was lowered to the ice, and was last seen as he disappeared behind the walls of Fort Schuyler.

The Old Colony was the first of the vessels to overmaster the ice. After tugging away at the obstinate cakes for hours, she succeeded at 4 o'clock in getting through. The Empire State, in less than an hour afterwards, being assisted by the tide, managed to secure her freedom. The propellers next followed, and the Continental emulated their example. The Continental arrived at her dock, foot of Peck-slip, at 6¼ o'clock, and the Old Colony and Empire State at Pier No. 28, North river, the former at 4½ o'clock, and the latter one hour later.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

—Mr. R. H. Olmstead and Miss Martha T. Hale, of East Hartford, Conn., were united in matrimony on January 1, after a courtship of twenty years.

—The Montreal *Herald* thinks it is "humiliating" to see young Bennett "coming out before the world upon terms of equality as competitor in a yacht race with the second son of Queen Victoria."

The Union Home and School Lottery.

The second day of the Union Home lottery drawing passed off without any noticeable features of interest differing from those of the previous day's drawing. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning at least 2000 people swarmed into the hall of the Cooper Union, filling up the front seats in a few minutes, and in half an hour's time the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, the aisles being also filled with men and women, who were compelled to stand up during the greater part of the time consumed in drawing the tickets from the wheel. As on the preceding day, the blind man, assisted by a large pair of green goggles, was in his place, but partially relieved of the multitudinous particles of fine white dust created by the friction of the thousands of tickets in the wheel of fortune.

One-third of the people present yesterday during the drawing were very evidently, from their manners, dress, and eager impatience while the whole numbers were being called out, denizens of the towns near New York. At 10½ o'clock Judge John R. White ascended the platform and proceeded with the drawing, which continued until the afternoon, when Mr. Thomas, the proprietor of the lottery, relieved Judge White from his labors. The total number of prizes drawn from the wheel when the drawing closed at 3½ o'clock yesterday was 3555, leaving over 1500 to be drawn to day, when the drawing will be continued. Yesterday the prizes drawn were of a very trifling character, such as cheap albums, napkin rings, coarse engravings, lithographs highly colored, and a variety of articles of similar value and quality.

1—360 702—J. F. McLoughlin, No. 467 West Twenty-first street, City, U. S. greenbacks, $16 000.
2—278 497—John King No. 420 West Thirty-fourth street, City, country residence, Westchester county, $12 000.
3—99,611—C. Martin, No 24 Bleecker street, City, House and lot, Harlem, $8000.
4—272 862—Marshall W. Parker, K street, 2d door below Ninth, Boston, Mass., House and lot, Brooklyn, $,250.
5—364,505—Rufus Kundel, No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Life Insurance policy, $5000.
6—392,296—James Blackman, No. 152 Rivington street, City, house and lot in Brooklyn $4000
7—176,673—Miss Guleerman, No. 152 Sixth street, City, house and lot in Brooklyn $3000
8—211,832—F. A Guns Boiling Springs, N. J., house and lot in Brooklyn, $3000.
9—88 336—Eliza Lougherty, No. 266 Lexington avenue, City, U. S. Greenbacks, $2500.
10—308,860—Joseph Ellison No. 116 Main street Paterson, New Jersey, carriage horses, and harness complete $2500.
11—183 588—Henry Vantine, No. 106 Avenue C, city, lot in Harlem, $1500.
12—352 713—S. G. Wight, Detroit, Michigan, lot in Harlem $1500
13—13,585—Albert Derleck, No. 162 West Houston street, lot in Harlem $1500.
14—254 363—William Stephens No. 305 McIlwain street, Philadelphia, lot in Harlem $1500.
15—192,470—James E. Reynolds No. 144 West Nineteenth street city, $1500
16—278,298—Anton Traboid, No. 74 Springfield avenue, Newark, New Jersey, Steinway's Grand Piano, $1500.
17—263 621—Edward Helm No 94 East Broadway, city, portrait U. S. Grant, $1200.
18—75,411—Edgar Tate, No. 331 Canal street, city, U. S. greenbacks, $1000.
19—29 679—J. Gibbs, Salem, New Jersey, Grand Piano, Steck, $1000.
20—183,625—J. H Draper, No. 112 Pearl street, New Jersey, one Diamond set $1000
21—83 592—Henry Bookstorer, Hudson city, New Jersey, Ellis' Hot Water Apparatus $1000.
22—20 156—George J Tyson (Canvasser), Fifth Avenue Hotel, city, U. S greenbacks $500
23—33 972—C. Huber, No. 62 Greenwich street, U. S. greenbacks, $500.
24—231 140—Andrew H. Wemmel, No. 114 South Eighth street, Williamsburgh U. S. greenbacks, $500.
25—199 971—P. Edsall, No. 252 Greenwich street, city, U. S. greenbacks, $500
26—412,955—J. S. Peacock No. 194 Front street, City, one China dinner set 153 pieces, $350.
27—185 621—Weldon Smith, No. 58 Sands street, Brooklyn, United States greenbacks, $250.
28—289,585—Leonard F. Smith No. 94 Park avenue, Brooklyn, United States greenbacks, $250.
29—406,874—L Kittenger, No. 720 King street, Wilmington Del., one China dinner set 172 pieces, $250.
30—72 835—G. Gerhardt, First avenue, between One-hundred-and-fourteenth and One hundred and-fifteenth streets, N. Y., United States greenbacks, $250.
31—228,234—Mrs S. Alter, No 234 Mott street, N. Y., United States greenbacks $250.
32—47 831—Miss Amelia Wells, No. 163 Henry street, gents' gold watch, $200.
33—142,795—J. J Minich No 12 Novadia street, Newark, N. J., gents' gold watch, $200.
34—57,480—Eben Laurence, Stamford, Connecticut, gents' gold watch, $200.
35—165,793—C. A. Hawkins No. 28 Bond street, city, gents' gold watch, $200.
36—30 802—John Gosling, box 5229 N. Y. Post Office, gents' gold watch, $200.
37—66 882—R M Fowler, No. 142 Lexington avenue, city, gents' gold watch, $200
38—198,347—M. Butler Cananer, N. Y. city, gents' gold watch, $200.
39—192 244—W. H. Evans, No 50 Meadow street, Hoboken, N. J., gents' gold watch, $200.
40—72 342—Carrie A. Currie, No. 36 Ainslie street, Williamsburgh gents' gold watch, $200
41—99,579—W. C. Ammerman, No. 121 Bleecker street, city, gents' gold watch $200.
42—4853—J. H. Van Keuren, No 280 State street, Brooklyn gents' gold watch $200
43—256 334—Charles Mertz, No. 122 Meserole street, Williamsburg, gents' gold watch, $200
44—99,492 Margaretta Graff, Adams street, East New York gents' gold watch $200.
45—325 569—Rudolph White, Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y., gents' gold watch, $200.
46—392 542—— Davling, No. 661 Broadway, N. Y., gents' gold watch $200.
47—95 885—W. H. Hamilton, No. 275 Sixth street, city, gents' gold watch, $200.
48—175 131—William B. Ross, No. 208 S. First street, Williamsburg, gents' gold watch, $200.
49—218 372—J. R. Cory, Canana, Providence, R. I., gents' gold watch, $200.
50—72 658—Sarah Scaff, No. 67 Mercer street, Jersey City, gents' gold watch, $200.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPEACHMENT.

The New York *Herald*, still harping on the immediate need of impeachment, contains this morning the following powerful little editorial:—

"Charles the First of England and Louis the Sixteenth of France were both of them men of great excellence of character. The memory of the royal martyr is venerated to this day by many thousands in England, and there are not a few in France who think of their unfortunate king as one of the most worthy of all the descendants of St. Louis. But Charles and Louis happened to stand in the way of the people. They were both felt to be obstructions. The obstructions must be got rid of. Each of the monarchs in consequence lost his head. Andy Johnson, too, is a man of many merits. But he, also, has wilfully placed himself in the way of the people, and must be got rid of. It is unnecessary, however, to deprive him of his head, as he has lost his head already. It will be quite sufficient to remove him from office. Physically considered, this will be a more merciful mode than that adopted in the case of his obstructive predecessors. It will scarcely, however, be less severe, nor will it fail in its moral effects to be equally astounding and instructive. It will show how infinitely superior our American institutions are to those of all the rest of the world. The inconvenience that will arise from the displacement will be trifling. There are a hundred men in any of our States competent to fill the office. A snow-ball flung at random in Wall street, during the business hours of the day, could not fail to fall on a head fitted for the cares of the Presidential office, provided always it were not the head of a lady."

—Mr. John Tiddy, of Frederick, Md., offers to contribute the base to the proposed monument to Chief Justice Taney.

—Mrs. Horton denies she intends a suit for damages against the city of New Orleans for the death of her husband in the Rebel riots last July.

—Mr. Oliver Ditson, of Boston, avers he is financially sound, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Miss Eden, author of "Up Country," has in the press "A Lady's Glimpse of the Late War in Bohemia."

—Mrs. Edwin James has written a novel, her second, we believe, which is soon to be published under the title of "Muriel; or, Social Fetters."

—Following the footsteps of Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Wilkie Collins will, before long, produce at Paris the drama that he lately wrote, the plot of which is said to be borrowed from his last novel, "Armadale."

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Arrest of John Rand, One of the Supposed Robbers, in Albany.

ALBANY, January 29.—One of the supposed perpetrators of the celebrated Lord bond robbery was arrested in the Delavan House about about half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon by Detective Elder of your city. The accused is John Rand, alias Stuart, alias Waldron, and he is supposed to be the chief of the men who relieved Messrs. Lord & Barron of over $1,800,000 in Government securities last March. Rand had just dropped out of the train from Syracuse, and was airing himself in the corridor of the Delavan. He was well dressed, and sported a diamond ring and heavy watch and chain. Detective Elder had been here on private business, and fell upon his victim quite unexpectedly. The recognition was immediate on the part of the detective, who went up to the unsuspecting Rand and said, very politely, "Hallo! how are you?" giving his hand to be shaken, which was taken by Rand, who answered, "Why how are you?" and then remarked, "But I am not aware who you are." "Indeed," said the detective, "You ought to know me pretty well by this time. My name is Elder." "Oh!—ah!—why yes—so I do now. Come and take a drink," replied Rand, very coolly, and with considerable presence of mind. The two thereupon proceeded to the bar for the liquid refreshment. Rand attempted a trick here, but was promptly frustrated. It appears he had $2500 on his person, and tried to pass this money over to a friend who was on the ground with him. "Stop," said the detective, on noticing the operations of his prisoner. The latter turned sharply on the officer and said, "This money is not mine, but belongs to Mr. Walton, and I must give it to him." "I must see that it is all right first," returned the officer. At this the accused showed some signs of resistance, when the officer said:—"I am not going to stand any nonsense from you, Rand. If you resist I will hurt you (drawing a revolver), I have a warrant for your arrest, and you are my prisoner. Give me the money." The accused, thinking discretion the better part of valor, complied, and both went to the private office of Mr. Roessle, proprietor of the hotel, where the money was given up, counted, and duly examined. The prisoner was then taken to the detective's room, where he was detained until the next train for New York. The detective was assisted by the Albany police, and a Mr. Ashman, of New York. I am informed that the prisoner is an old offender, having been convicted twice before for grave offenses, and imprisoned. He is said to be connected in business with a disreputable woman in Providence, Rhode Island. He comes from both Providence and Boston, where he is well known.

Since writing the above I have heard a few other facts. Elder, it seems, was talking to Ashman at the time Rand came into the hotel. The detective immediately cried out, "Halloo, there is a man that I have something in my pocket for. Stand by me, Ashman." In the bar-room, when the detective demanded the money of the accused, the latter raised his hand to strike the former, but stopped the moment he saw the pistol. Ashman took the money from the prisoner while he was endeavoring to pass it to Walton. The excitement caused by Rand's arrest was extreme, and while he was being examined the hall of the hotel was a perfect jam.

I have just had a look at the prisoner. He is a powerful man, of muscular frame, six feet high, sandy hair, and large features. When I saw him it was just as he had had his tea and toast, and he was puffing his cigar with the utmost nonchalance while he entertained his custodians with anecdotes. In a scuffle he would be a match for three or four ordinary men. I am informed that one of the heaviest affairs with which he is said to have been connected with was a robbery of some $96,000 in Lower Canada. Of course these statements of the prisoner's antecedents are given on the authority of Detective Elder. At ten o'clock the prisoner was removed from the room in which he had been guarded, and escorted down stairs by Detective Elder and a few others. His hands were free from manacles, and suggested the danger of escape. However, he went away quietly smoking a cigar, and was conducted to one of the cars of the train to start in half an hour for New York city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Remarks on its Present Position, by M. D'Aubigne.

M. d'Aubigne, the well-known Geneva historian, and author of the "History of the Reformation," has written a letter on the present position of the Church of England. He says:—

"The interests of Christianity and of Protestantism require that the Church of England should have a good and roomy dwelling. One of the requirements of the present epoch is the acquisition by the laity of their legitimate influence in the Church. Up to the present the laity have been looked upon as in a state of minority; the day of their majority has arrived. The Christian laymen of England who have the faith of the Church ought themselves, or by their representatives, to acquire an influence to which they have not yet attained. In the middle ages the government of the Church belonged exclusively to the clergy; since the Reformation it has been in the hands of the Crown. Such an exclusive system does not suit our time.

"The supreme direction of the Church should, after God, reside in the hands of the most intelligent, the most pious, the wisest of the prelates, clergy, and laymen of the Church of England. An assembly of such men, all professing the faith of the Church, as embodied in the articles, supported by public opinion, would remove with a steady hand the evils which now menace the Church, and would give it renewed vitality. The Bishops, supported and encouraged by this body, and in conjunction with it, would be enabled to act without the expense and delay of continual litigation. The liberal principles which constitute much of the prosperity of the English nation should be imprinted on her Church, and, like the rays of the sun, they would dispel the unhealthy mists of the middle ages. There are in Convocation men of superior talent; but is not that body generally thought to be a relic of the middle ages—respectable, indeed, but unsuited to the present times? This is the old house that should be pulled down to make way for a building fit to shelter the principles and the liberties of the Reformed Church in England.

"An assembly regularly and legally constituted—an Upper House, in which would sit the bishops and lay representatives elected by the different dioceses; a Lower House, for the clergy and representatives of parishes or unions of parishes; an executive council to carry out the decisions of these two Houses—such an organization would, in my opinion, satisfy the most pressing wants of the Church, and give a renewed impulsion to its activity. The deliberations of Parliament bring to light many abuses and solve many difficulties. In like manner the discussions of such an assembly, in which Christian Protestant principles would be brought forward, would do much to form public opinion and decide the difficult questions of the day."

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, January 30.—The Asia, for Liverpool via Halifax, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning, with twenty-six passengers for Liverpool, and eighteen for Halifax. She carries out no specie.

—A Christmas letter from Vienna says:—"We came across a statue of the Emperor Francis, whose stone nose was embellished by a long icicle, which gave the amiable monarch all the appearance of being afflicted with a desperate cold in the head."

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Trial of Admiral Persano in Florence.

Survey of the Austrian and Italian Boundaries Completed.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

Trial of Admiral Persano.

FLORENCE, January 30.—Admiral Persano, who has just been acquitted of charges of cowardice, is now to be placed on trial for incompetency and disobedience to his superior officers.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Survey of the Boundaries Completed.

VIENNA, January 30.—The surveys of the new boundary line between the territories of Austria and Italy have been fully completed.

GREECE.

The United States Mission.

ATHENS, January 30.—It is General Kalergis, and not Ranjaris, who is to go on the mission to the United States.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—The Cotton Market is quiet and unchanged. The sales to-day will probably exceed 8000 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull. Corn is flat.

LONDON, January 30—Noon.—Illinois Central has advanced ½, and is quoted at 82½; Erie Railroad has advanced to 44½; United States Five-twenties, 73½.

Consols are quiet and unchanged at 90 5-16.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The President and Congress.

The Atlantic Cable reports that a letter in the London *Times* from its Washington correspondent gives a conversation with the President, in which he denounced Congress strongly for its usurpation of executive and judicial functions. There is the best authority for saying the letter referred to contains nothing of the kind. The President, in the conversation spoken of, did not refer to Congress at all, nor does the letter report him as having mentioned the action of Congress in any way.

War Department Estimates—Harbor Improvements.

The War Department, from reports of officers in charge of river and harbor improvements during the past year, has partially made out its estimates of necessary appropriations for the coming fiscal year. Those for New York are as follows:—Hudson river, dykes and dredging, $300,000; Plattsburg Harbor, breakwater, $26,500; Ogdensburg Harbor, survey, $40,000; Oswego Harbor, piers and dredging, $60,000; Little Sodus Bay, piers and dredging, $40,000; Big Sodus Bay, piers and dredging, $90,000; Buffalo Harbor, piers, $100,000; Dunkirk Harbor, piers and breakwater, $100,000; Erie Harbor, piers and breakwater, $25,000.

The New Orleans Riot.

All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the New Orleans Riot Committee will not complete their labors for at least two weeks. General Grant, General Fullerton, and Mr. H. J. Raymond have been subpœnaed to appear before them to-morrow. As has already been stated, the Committee is using great latitude in its examinations, and extends them even to matters remotely bearing on the political situation of the entire South. Mr. Boyer, the Democratic member, has not yet examined one-third of his witnesses, but has already signified his intention to render a minority report.

The Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee is still engaged in investigating Maryland affairs, and no subpœnas have yet been issued for impeachment witnesses. The Impeachment Committee of the Southern Republican Association has prepared a partial list of witnesses, and will soon suggest to the proper authorities their programme of investigating into the charges.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Stock market improved 1 ₽ cent. shortly after the opening of the board, but it was afterwards not so strong. Virginia 6s, 58 @60; Missouri 6s, 92½@92¾; Canton Company, 44¼; Cumberland preferred, 35@38; Quicksilver, 38; Mariposa, 109@109½; do. preferred, 121½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 43½; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 56½; do. preferred, 69½@70; Hudson River, 122 @124; Reading, 103¼; Michigan Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 71½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78; Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Cleveland and Toledo, 119½; Northwestern, 35½; do. preferred, 62½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 95½; Pacific Mail, 157; Atlantic Mail, 97; Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 108; do. 1864, do. 105½; do. new issue, 104½; Ten-forties, regular issue, 99¾@100; Seven-thirties, of all series, 104⅜@104½; Money at 7 ₽ cent; Gold, 136¼; Exchange at 60 days, 109; at sight, 109½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The Court is still very busy with prison cases, and the room is cold and crowded.

SCENE IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

As soon as the crier began to call over the bills a woman started across the room; and as soon as she got before the dock, she gave a low groan and fell senseless to to the floor. The officers and others hastened to remove her. This is not a very rare occurrence in this place, where the very blackest side of humanity is seen.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

George W. Mirch and Ann McCormick were charged with conspiracy. The allegation is that Ann McCormick had a daughter in the House of Refuge, and that she and Mirch conspired together to obtain this girl from the custody of the house, under pretense of binding her out, and then to place her in a house of prostitution. The Superintendent of the house testified that on the evening of November 10, Mirch and Mrs. McCormick went to the House of Refuge and stated that they wished to take out the daughter of Mrs. McCormick, Mirch saying that he would employ the girl for two years as a servant in his house, and give her a sum of money at that time.

She received an indenture and took the girl away. The Superintendent finding that the institution had been imposed upon, took out warrants for the arrest of mother, daughter, and Mirch. The mother and daughter were found at the house of a Mr. Wolf, No. 422 Race street, which the Superintendent supposed to be a house of ill-fame from what he saw there.

Mirch said he lived at No. 427 Tasker street, but he was arrested in Luzerne county. Mr. Webb, one of the men who arrested Mirch, said that the defendent told him he had been put up to this affair by Wolf; that he did not mean wrong or evil in it. Webb said, also, that at the house in Race street, the mother at first denied that her daughter was there, but afterwards she acknowledged that she was up stairs.

The place was a public house. Alderman Williams, of the Sixth Ward, whose office is in Race street, above Fourth, said that he thought Wolf's place was a house of ill-fame; that loose characters were seen visiting the place, and improper conduct also was to be seen. Another witness testified to having seen as many as three lewd women there, and sometimes men with them. This witness is the man who gave information to the House of Refuge of this foul play. He also said that he knew of girls of bad repute boarding at this place.

The girl was first received into the House of Refuge on the 16th of August, 1865. Last fall Wolf himself, who keeps this house in Race street, made an application to the Institution for the custody of the girl, stating that he was a farmer, near Quakertown, Bucks county. The fallacy of his representation being in time discovered, of course the application was not granted.

The defense, as to Mirch, offered evidence as to character. He is a married man, and has the character of being an industrious, honest young man. It was also shown that Mrs. McCormick, a widow, rented a room in the house, and took her daughter there to live. She had a little daughter, four years old, who died, and was buried while its mother was in prison. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Chatfield A. Wood vs. E. C. & P. H. Warren. An interpleader to determine the ownership of certain goods levied upon by the Sheriff. Jury out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7·30s sold at 104⅜, a slight advance; 99⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 107¼ for old 5-20s; and 107⅛ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼ and old do. at 96½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅜@51½, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅛@56¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 30⅛, no change; Lehigh Valley at 61, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 30@30¼, a slight decline; and Northern Central at 47, no change. 56 was bid for Minehill, and 28⅛ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 83 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 25 for Germantown.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32¼ for preferred do.; 54¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 121½ for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55⅜ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 152½. 233 was bid for North America; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 57½ for Commonwealth.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 135⅜; 1 P. M., 134¾, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The reaction of the month is the natural result of speculation, and has damaged speculators chiefly. The fall has not attracted the notice of Congress, which properly leaves operators in stocks to arrange their affairs with as much indifference as was shown when pork and hog products broke $16 per barrel in a single month.

"Money is 7 per cent. to brokers upon mixed collaterals, with ample margins, and 6 upon Government stocks, to leading houses. The borrowing demand has been much reduced by the collapse in stocks, and accounts are made up with readiness. In commercial paper no special change. Some prime names pass at 7 per cent., and the range is 7@8; good, 9@12 per cent.

—The *Boston Post* says:—

"The banks have been doing a moderate business in the discount line, principally at about 7 per cent. on undoubted paper of short date. Outside of the banks prime commercial notes of three and four months (double names) have been negotiated at 7@8 per cent. Breadstuffs and grain continue dull, and low prices have been accepted."

—The Providence *Journal* reports printing cloths very quiet. The following are the sales:—3000 pieces 56x60, 10½c. heavy; 4000 do. 60x64, 11½c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 11¾c.; 8000 do. 64x64, private terms. Total, 25,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad..........................s5 51½

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s new.lts.100½
$1000 do........c.100½
$10000 do.......... 100½
$4050 U S 7·30s Jy ls.104⅜
$1000 Pa R 2d mt 6s.. 97½
$600 Pa 5s........... 96
$7000 Tioga R b lts.. 95
5 sh Phila Bk.......152½
139 sh C & Am..lts.126
6 sh Penna R..lots 56⅛
19 sh do.......... 56½
100 sh Reading....... 51⅜
100 sh do.......... 51½
800 sh do.lots.b10 51½
100 sh do.......... 51½
200 sh Lit Sch.lts.b5. 30⅛
1 sh Leh Val....... 61
100 sh Phil & E..b60 30¼
100 sh do........c 30
100 sh do.....b60 30¼
100 sh N Cen.....Sat 47
25 sh do.....lots 47

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135¼ @135½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅜; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 10.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107½@107¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 105⅜@105½; do., 1865, 105⅞ @106; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 30.—There was no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who manifested no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels including superfine, at $8@8·75, extras at $9@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $11@12·75, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12@14, and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand is entirely confined to Wheat of prime quality, which is very scarce, and commands fair prices. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10, Southern do. at $3·10@3·25, and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye is held at $1·35 @1·37 per bushel. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 97c.@$1, and 1500 bushels old do. at $1·15. Oats are selling at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. 2000 bushels of Barley sold at $1·25.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Washington Correspondents of the Great Dailies.

From the Citizen.

It is the province of Washington reporters to furnish news, which they do, with more or less reliability, for the benefit of their readers; but this news is so often tampered with in the interest of some political or commercial "ring," that the truth is seldom fully told. It is supposed to be an aim of journalism to expose frauds or abuses of privileges in public positions, among public officers. Like many other suppositions regarding affairs, this one is false; for there is not a reporter or correspondent there who dares to attack any department without previously consulting the interests of the political or commercial ring which he represents.

Some there are, disgraceful and unprincipled Bohemians, representing several different antipodal interests, who both attack and defend the same public officers or measures. For instance, there is one well known to the world of newspaperdom as an indomitable worker, and to the contingent fund of the Senate as a successful stamp extractor, who is engaged by the Boston *Journal*, New York *Commercial*, New Orleans *Times*, and New York *Independent*, besides subserving the interests of several prominent Senators of mixed political kidney. To the New Orleans *Times*, read by people who hate Generals Banks and Butler, he telegraphs news calculated to please their predictions; and to the Boston *Journal*, read by people who admire the two great B.'s, he telegraphs other news, arranged to add to their already great appreciation of them.

The most abject view of this flunkeyism is, however, found in the tyranny of Department and Bureau heads, for they occasionally arrogate to themselves the power of excluding from their offices all correspondents who do not color despatches in the manner dictated by them. To be excluded from any department results in being "beat" in the publication of news from that source, and consequently great effort is made by the reporters to "keep on the right side" of those autocrats. It is not necessary that absolute exclusion should be ordered in the case of an obstreperous correspondent, for a refusal to furnish news is equivalent, and can be accomplished in a more dignified manner.

All these facts preclude the possibility of truthfulness in Washington despatches, such as are read by the millions of newspaper readers over their breakfast coffee every morning. The readers of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *World* would open their eyes with wonder, if for a moment they could obtain a glimpse at the diabolical machinations which result in the publication of these telegrams. Little do they know of the labor performed in obtaining news, and the corrupt practices and influences resorted to by the poor wretches who manufacture that most prominent feature of the metropolitan newspaper, the "Washington column."

Guerillas there are, who bushwack about the Departments, listen at keyholes, steal copies of orders, speeches, or opinions, and sneakingly obtain news at the sacrifice of decency, and then sell it to the highest bidder. A New York man trades news with a Cincinnati man, provided the latter will agree "not to let another New Yorker have it." A Radical will trade a good Copperhead or Conservative item with a Democratic correspondent for one of "his kind." Nothing but strife, bickering, trading, screwing, cheating, and constant, wide-awake activity, results in success as a Washington correspondent of a daily paper. For all this, however, good salaries are paid, with immense chances for perquisites.

The chief correspondents of the New York papers probably receive $5000 a year, and, in the main, are gentlemen of ability, with good claims to respectability. Their understrappers, however, are, with a few exceptions, men of little principle, who jump at a chance for money-making, and are capable of almost any imaginable measures for the purpose of procuring an "item." Always on the alert, well versed in the habits of our public men, and risking their necks sometimes, they manage to keep posted regarding every crook and turn in political, commercial, or social matters. Of course they are indispensable to the success of the "Washington column," and, strange to say, very often make themselves indispensable to some of the prominent men of the nation.

Among other notable matters connected with the subject under consideration is the influence exerted by correspondents in procuring appointments, pardons, contracts, and also their connection with business men in New York and other large commercial points. To procure an appointment, pardon, or contract, it is not necessary to act directly with the power which is authorized to grant it, as the most effective mode is to manipulate the private secretaries, clerks, and attaches of the department from which the favor asked for must emanate. Money is an effective organ in procuring anything; but there are vain, ambitious men—men who generally succeed in crawling into places of minor position and power—who are gratified with a newspaper mention of their names.

So it is that correspondents make friends and influence with the "powers that be." The chief buglers of Departments, and Cabinet Ministers, are sometimes amenable to such influences, as well as their subordinates, and on the

Johnnie, tickle me; tickle me, do;
You tickle me, and I'll tickle you

principle, astonishing things are effected. It is not to be imagined that the editors of the newspapers used in the tickling process are aware of these facts; for all editors are supposed to be honest, and would either put a stop to it or provide for a little tickling for their own personal gratification. Sometimes these Great Moguls interpolate a little tickle in the Washington despatches after they have been received from the telegraph office, and they very often direct their agents to tickle thus and so, greatly to the disarrangement of the plan of said agents.

One of the correspondents is clerk of the Printing Committee, with a salary of nearly $2500 a year; editor of the "Digest of the Message and Documents," for which he receives $1000; compiler of the "Index to the *Globe*," also a $1000 job; and arranges the "Congressional Directory," makes other compilations, and does other odd jobs; so that, with his income from his press connections, he probably clears $10,000 a year.

Very naturally Washington correspondents, who make it their business to get news, are profitable friends of business men; and I venture to say that not a few wool, whisky, cotton, or gold dealers and brokers have received telegrams from them since Congress met, in advance of the publication of news, regarding proposed changes of tariff, revenue tax, or the disposition of public funds. Around the Revenue Commission, the Finance Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury, and, in fact, everybody and everything connected, no matter how indirectly, with the revenue of the nation, a veil of secrecy is thrown, which hides from the knowledge of all but a few lucky friends or Paul Prys the intention of the Government. This secrecy may be beneficial to a few; but the masses lose by it, as it is not thorough, and the reporters who succeed in obtaining information find it more profitable to sell their news to certain rings than to make it public to the world.

About two years ago, a certain Chicago firm was advised by some one here to invest in whisky, as some one knew that the Ways and Means Committee of the House would recommend, and probably succeed in, increasing the internal revenue tax on that article. The firm invested, and in a few days realized handsomely. Thereupon some one received a comfortable little bonus of $1000.

Enough has been said, however, to give your readers some idea of Washington reportorial life—that is, the life of the telegraphic reporters of the daily press. It makes no difference from whence he comes—North, South, East, or West—the man who attempts to serve the interests of a daily newspaper as its Washington representative, unless in the capacity of chief correspondent, with money enough at hand to buy guerillas, will be obliged to do many mean things if he succeeds.

Plunder in Congress.

From the Tribune.

The subject of the increase of Congressmen's salaries to $5000 came up in the House incidentally last week. A faint attempt was made to suggest a review of that action, which was speedily hustled down. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which the question was referred, complacently observed that, as Congress voted the increased compensation, it would of course stand by it, and, therefore, any action on the subject by that Committee would appear to be useless. By others, the subject was turned into a joke, the point of which was, that if it is proposed to refund the extra compensation, "don't you wish you may get it?"

We suppose we may, without giving offense, express our convictions on the abstract subject of stealing. We disclaim, of course, on such a delicate subject, all personal allusions. But this we say:—That when a body which has access to the public treasury is elected to serve a given term at a certain rate of pay, they have no right, because they have access to the treasury, to help themselves to more. If they do, they take from their employers that to which they have no claim. There is in the city of New York a municipal body who are alleged to be notorious public robbers. They are commonly reported to be thieves and swindlers on a large scale. An American burns with indignation to hear it said that the foremost city of the continent is in the hands of men who would have been a disgrace to Sodom. What do these men do? They simply help themselves from the public treasury. They are within reach of the strong box, and they stuff their pockets from it. They rob the public.

Now we should like to know where the essential difference is between such a body as we have imagined and the municipality of New York? Where is the difference in the principle of their action? Each votes itself money from the public treasury. Each helps itself to what it wants from an open public chest, because it is open. Suppose we say each takes as much as he dares. Where, then, is the difference in the criminality of the transaction?

But who shall say, if members of Congress raise their own salary from $3000 to $5000, they are to be classed with the infamous members of the New York "Ring?" We say no such thing. We make no such allegation. We make every possible disclaimer. The members of Congress are gentlemen and honorable men. We know that by their titles. But will everybody be charitable? The members of Congress wanted more money. They went up to the public chest in a body, and took it. That is the simple fact. The propriety of the action being questioned, the response to the suggestion is jocular. "Don't you wish you may get it back?" is substantially the reply. The Thirty-ninth Congress has an honorable record, with one exception. The members took money to which they were not entitled. This blot on their record has caused many a true Republican to exclaim, "Out, damned spot!" There was a perilous conflict in the elections. Men swallowed their regrets, and their indignations, and their condemnations of this fact, choosing to overlook everything but the one main issue. They considered that patriotism demanded as much as this. They left other things to be reviewed at other times. The increased compensation was one of them. There were plenty of men who felt the act to be a foul stain upon the party to which they belonged, and in whose glorious record they claimed a personal share. They felt their own individual pride humbled by it. Their banner was no longer clean. It had the smut of greed upon it. They still bore it aloft, but they averted their faces, and to the taunts of their enemies they were silent. Now, when the subject is alluded to in the popular branch of Congress, it is met with a chuckle:—"We have taken the money. You think it should be refunded. Don't you wish you may get it?" Even the "ring" could not improve upon that style of talk.

Now, what is the plain duty of Congress in this matter of raising salaries? Shall Congress exercise no power over the pay of Congress? Certainly. But not over its own pay. If it be said that the salary of members of Congress is insufficient, let it be turned over to a proper committee of the body for investigation. If it shall be determined that the compensation is inadequate, and should be increased, then let the increase be applied to prospective service—to future Congresses only. This is the only honorable and manly proceeding. It is the only way the thing can be done without scandalizing the whole body. Such an example of helter-skelter grab for extra pay as was made by the members last session, such a shirking of personal responsibility for a dirty act, such a dodging of yeas and nays on the vote, such attempts to retreat into the dark to avoid censure for an act that would not bear the light, were a burning disgrace. If the present Congress is too mean to do anything but skulk on the subject, let that which is to assemble on the 4th of March have the grace to enact promptly that no future Congress shall raise their own pay. If they will not do so much as that, we may some day have a Congress elected that may conclude to take fifty thousand dollars a year apiece out of the Treasury, instead of five thousand. On principle, the one act would be just as defensible as the other.

Hit it at Last.

From the Times.

The question of railway signals in England, our readers may remember, has attracted much attention of late years. The engineering mind of the country has been exercised in a most earnest way to devise means for enabling passengers to communicate with the guards in case of accident, or attempted violence in any separate carriage. We had intimated in these columns that the vulgar strap, which we have always made use of here in the United States, has not been ineffectual in the prevention of murders, outrages, rapes, and so forth on board railway trains, inasmuch as by simply pulling it an ordinary passenger train might be brought to a stand in a very short space of time. Regardless of any suggestions of ours, the engineering experiments to which we refer have gone on in London and other parts of the United Kingdom. And it would appear from a report in the London *Times* that scientific labor and research have at last met their just reward.

We do not, perhaps, thoroughly understand all the technical points in the London *Times* report; but we have no doubt that the whole thing hinges upon the establishment of a certain chemical affinity, with which every passenger on getting aboard goes fully charged at the Company's expense. Our London contemporary, in the issue of the 15th inst., says:—

"Yesterday experiments were made in trains running between the Victoria Station and the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of testing an invention for establishing communication between passengers and guard while the train is in motion. Several railway directors, officials, and other gentlemen were present. The invention was patented by Messrs. Le Keux and Wishart, the object being to place the communication in the power of every passenger as well as between the front guard and rear guard. The signal shows at once to the guard and driver the compartment from which the signal was given, and afterwards the passenger who gave the signal. The apparatus was applied to the last carriage of a long train, and those who desired to witness the effect of the experiments travelled in the guard's break next the engine. The apparatus consisted of a piece of tubing inserted in the roof of each carriage, having at the part which was within reach of the passengers a slit just wide enough to take the edge of a railway ticket. In this slit was a pair of clamps or jaws covered with a chemical composition of an ignitable nature, but the ignition of which could only take place by the contact of another composition having a chemical affinity. The passenger's ticket was tipped with the chemical affinity, and on the ticket being inserted in the slit of the tube a match was lighted which discharged a rocket on the roof of the carriage, and ignited a colored fire, which burned for several minutes. The passenger's ticket, on being inserted in the slit, was at once disfigured, and thus proved unmistakably who gave the signal. The rocket was heard from one end to the other of the train, and the light burned brilliantly. It appeared that there was no gear to get out of order, and it was stated that the apparatus could be cheaply applied, that trains could be 'made up' without interfering with it, and that it was as efficient in signalling when one part of a train was accidentally separated from the other as when the train was complete."

Now, this is *really* fine. You go to the railway station, and buy what appears to be an ordinary railroad ticket, but which is really a chemical compound, so made up that the moment it comes into contact with anything having a chemical affinity, goes off in a colored flame with an explosion considerably louder than a thunderbolt, indeed, sufficiently loud to be heard from one end to the other of a forty-mile-per-hour train of sixty carriages. This, we take it, is more than a mere scientific invention. It involves something which compasses the ethics of social life. One can imagine a female on whom an outrage might be attempted, provided not with *one*, but with *fifty*, of those *chemical-affinity* cards—what a terrific row she could make in the world! One's breath is taken away at the mere mention of the thing. Drop half a score of those cards into the chemical-affinity "slit," and you might hear the report from Peoria to Philadelphia, or, peradventure, *further*.

Removal of the Deadlock.

From the Herald.

When two muleteers meet on one of those dangerous shelves of the cloud-piercing Andes where only one can pass at a time, it sometimes happens, when neither party will back out, that the weaker mule and driver are hurled to destruction among the rocks thousands of feet below. In such a pass President Johnson and Congress now stand confronting each other; and here, too, if neither party will give way, the weaker will be displaced to clear the track. After putting down by force of arms the most gigantic, formidable, and tenacious rebellion in the history of any people, the victorious loyal States have made known their ultimatum for the restoration of the subjugated Rebel States. This ultimatum is embodied in the pending Constitutional amendment. It is fair and liberal in its terms, it is demanded by the new situation of things, it is calculated to re-establish harmony between the North and South, and confidence and enterprise for the present everywhere; and it gives us in behalf of the peace of the Union and the national debt, Treasury and currency, ample securities for the future. This amendment, then, is an ultimatum from which the loyal States and their representatives in Congress cannot recede. It must go through, and the obstructions which block the way must be removed, because the North has so decreed, and has the strength against all opposition from every quarter and in any shape to carry through its great designs.

What, then, are these obstructions which for the time arrest the adoption of the amendment? Strangely enough, the chief impediment is President Johnson, whose special duty is to "see that the laws are faithfully executed." Conceding in the outset the sovereign power of Congress over the question of Southern reconstruction, he committed a fatal mistake in departing from this initial landmark. This was over twelve months ago, and since that day—first in assuming the exclusive powers of Congress, then in his denunciation of and in his resistance to the general policy of Congress, good measures, bad or indifferent, and then after appealing to the people, and getting their verdict upon his course—he has, in his utter disregard of the popular voice, gone downward from bad to worse, until he is menaced with the worst of consequences, his impeachment and removal.

This penalty he may escape, if he is not too late, by backing out from his false position. Otherwise he must resign, or, as an intolerable obstruction, he will surely be removed. There are other obstructions, such as the old, intractable, and still defiant ruling pro-slavery oligarchy of the South and their old hide bound party confederates of the North, and Northern negro-worshipping fanatics; such obstructions as Massachusetts and South Carolina, walking arm in arm against the amendment, as in the Philadelphia Johnson Convention; such obstacles as the incurable fire eaters of the South and Northern visionary philosophers and reformers, who will have nothing but the programme of the first French republic, or the millennium on the plan of a Fourierite phalanx. But all these obstructions, and some others, are dependent upon President Johnson, and with his recantation, resignation, or removal, they will all disappear or cease to block the way. In a word, Mr. Johnson is the deadlock against Southern reconstruction and restoration, and if he will not turn the key and open the door, it will be opened by taking off the lock with the screw-driver of impeachment.

The present Congress is evidently finessing with the Territorial bill of Mr. Stevens. It masks the battery which lies behind all these passing debates. The new Congress, elected on the platform of the pending Constitutional amendment, will assemble March 4, duly qualified and prepared for decisive work. If not so proclaimed by law meantime, probably one of the first acts of the new Congress will be to proclaim the amendment in question a part of the Constitution in being duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, and constituting, *de facto* and *de jure*, the Government of the United States. This done, the supreme law of the land must be enforced by the President over all the Rebel States, or upon this issue alone there will be ample ground for his impeachment and removal. In anticipation of his removal, at all events, it is given out from Washington that a law will probably be passed by Congress providing temporarily for the promotion of General Grant to the White House as acting President—a man whose very name carries with it the prestige of public confidence and success.

With General Grant in the Executive chair, we know that the present unreasonable, implacable, and defiant Rebel States would speedily realize their true situation; that they would be without difficulty reorganized on the basis of the amendment; and that with, if not before, the return of December, they would all be reinstated in Congress and harmoniously co-operating with the North to carry on the great work of the new Union. We are sure that the South would thus fall in with the new ideas and new constitution of this new epoch, casting out all the remaining dregs and dry bones of that old, torn-down fabric whose corner-stone, like that of the defunct Jeff Davis confederacy, was African slavery.

The Rebellion was a movement to perpetuate, outside of the Union, that system of slavery established in the old Constitution, but which the Union had outgrown. Hence our old pro-slavery Constitution in the war for the Union went down with the Rebellion, and with it must go down all the adjuncts of slavery, such as Calhoun's State rights and the civil and political disabilities attached to the African and the slightest infusion of African blood. The pending amendment covers all this ground, and will give us that new constitution and that new dispensation for which the price has been paid of three hundred thousand Union soldiers lying in their graves, and three thousand millions of money in the shape of national debt.

The results gained by these great sacrifices will be fixed in the Constitution, where they will stand. President Johnson must no longer resist this great movement. He must give way or resign, or be will be removed. The advancement of General Grant to his office will make the impeachment perfectly satisfactory to the loyal States, and decisive to the Rebel States. If in the interval to 1868 he shall not have finished all his appointed work, ample time will be accorded him in his regular election for the succession. We like the idea of calling to the man who put down the Rebel States to set them up again under the sovereign authority of Congress.

"Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness."

From the World.

When a writer takes upon himself the character of a historian, he thereby gives an implied pledge of honesty, impartiality, diligence, and candor in respect to the events he narrates. If he *consciously* fails in any of these particulars, he forfeits his personal honor. If an unconscious bias betrays him into false or garbled statements, he is bound to attend to evidence offered in rectification, and, so far as it is not captious, either to invalidate its force or acknowledge his errors.

The editor of the *Tribune*, who has recently published a history of the war, made on Monday an elaborate assault on the patriotism of the Democratic party, in support of the charge made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Ashley, for an unparliamentary contradiction of which a Democratic member was arraigned at the bar of the House and censured. The editor of the *Tribune* offers his accusations as a result of his recent historical researches. After a long array of garbled facts, he uses this emphatic and apparently deliberate language:—"We might multiply such facts to infinity; but need we? Suffice it that, as the result of a most anxious, intent contemplation of the history of our great struggle, we do most undoubtingly believe that the Democrats, as a party, were not at heart for the Union in its terrible struggle with Secession—that they did not rejoice at its triumphs nor deplore its defeats."

We shall not adopt the laconic style of contradiction for which Mr. Hunter was censured, for that would render it impossible for the *Tribune* to make a retraction or a rejoinder. We desire to receive one or the other. We could not be provoked to bandy that offensive monosyllable at all. If there should be need of severity, we can be severe without coarse epithets. The *Tribune* makes twelve counts in its indictment. Our space may not suffice to rebut the twelve; but to avoid suspicion of selecting, we will take them in their order:—

I. Secession was first inaugurated in South Carolina directly after the popular choice of Presidential electors early in November, 1860, whereby the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was assured. The men who inaugurated it were all Democrats—that is, they had supported for President Van Buren in 1840, Polk in 1844, Cass in 1848, Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856, and J. C. Breckinridge in 1860. There may have been one or two exceptions, but we know of none. There was certainly no Republican among them, whether in that or any other State. And, whatever their *impulse* to secession, their *pretext* for it was the triumph of the Republicans in the choice of Mr. Lincoln aforesaid.

—Facts may be so stated as to do the office of falsehood, omission or false connection being equally as indefensible as invention. The question raised by Mr. Ashley, and discussed by the *Tribune*, relates to the course, during the inception and progress of the Rebellion, of the Democratic party *of the North*. The whole Southern people, without distinction of party, fought for their independence. It is impertinent to refer to the course of any part of them as an inculpation of the Northern Democrats, whose conduct is alone in question. An unscrupulous party writer may resort to such tactics, but they discredit a professed historian. The Democratic party of the North and that of the South separated previous to the Presidential election of 1860, the Northern Democrats supporting Mr. Douglas, the Southern Mr. Breckinridge. It was not indeed a clear division; Mr. Douglas received a few Southern and Mr. Breckinridge a few Northern votes; but the Douglas party, which comprised the great body of the Northern Democrats, cannot be held responsible for those with whom they openly quarrelled. A historian, whose business is to tell the whole truth—that is, all which is essential to a correct judgment of men and events—the truth without over-stating or under-stating it, without heightening it by glosses or obscuring it by shading, should not have ignored that great schism in the Democratic party, and have attempted to hold the Northern Democrats responsible for a movement against which they made an organized protest.

II. Other States—at least ten of them—followed South Carolina in her so-called secession. Two or three more pretended or were claimed to have done so. In every instance, this so-called secession was substantially the act of the Democratic party of those States respectively. That is to say: the great body of those who had previously "run" the Democratic machine were early and ardent secessionists, while the mass of the opposite party were either adverse or lukewarm. Thus, every Democratic Governor of a State, those of Delaware and Kentucky excepted, was at the head of the hunt for disunion; and, of the exceptions, each openly contemned all forcible resistance to the movement.

—This is an iteration of the same charge in a different dress; it requires no separate reply. It is wholly irrelevant to the course of the Northern Democratic party, which is the only thing in dispute.

III. The Federal Government was then wholly in the hands of the Democratic party, save that the House of Representatives was tied—William Pennington (moderate Republican) having at length been chosen its Speaker by *one* majority. But in no single department did that Government oppose any earnest resistance to secession. President Buchanan, in his message of December 3, 1860, squarely proclaimed that Congress had *no right* to use force to prevent the withdrawal of a State from the Union, nor to compel her to yield obedience to its laws. To do this he argued would be to *make war on a State*, which Congress had no constitutional power to do. (See "American Conflict," vol. 1, p. 370.) This proclamation of national anarchy was backed by a formal opinion from his Democratic Attorney-General, Jeremiah S. Black, who was afterwards his Secretary of State, who affirmed that the use of armed men to enforce the laws, in the existing state of things, would be "wholly illegal." He further urged that an attempt to make a seceded State fulfil her Federal obligations "would be, *ipso facto*, an expulsion of such State from the Union." (The very sophistry which we hear every day from the Democrats of 1867.)

—Provoking as this is, we will use only argument. And first as to Congress. The Democratic party was a majority in that body only by the presence of the Southern members, and we have sufficiently exposed the injustice of holding the Northern Democrats responsible for the doings of a party from which they had formally separated by an acrimonious disruption. By the middle of the session most of these secession members had retired, leaving the Republicans a decisive majority in both Houses, and responsible for the legislation. And what did they do? Nothing. President Buchanan had explained to them that additional legislation was necessary to enable the Executive to enforce the laws, but instead of providing for the emergency, they rejected a proposal to confer on the President authority to call out the militia, and left Mr. Lincoln, their own President, so unprovided that when Sumter fell he had to violate the law to save the country.

Next as to the President. The *Tribune* distorts the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan by unfair statement and wilful suppression. It is true, he denied the right to coerce States or make war on States; but herein he did not differ essentially from Mr. Lincoln in his on-the-way speeches, inaugural address, and early proclamations—as we shall have occasion to show more appropriately under another head. Even the war Congress which assembled the following July, practically accepted the same doctrine. The most important act of the session was entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property." There was not a word about coercing a State in all the legislation of the period. All language implying that theory was studiously avoided both by the Republican President and the Republican Congress. What would the *Tribune* think of an argument, founded on that circumstance, against their loyalty? Mr. Buchanan's position was succinctly stated in his message to Congress of January 8, 1861, in the following language:—"I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress. But the right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable." This was also the doctrine of the annual message, and it is precisely the doctrine on which Mr. Lincoln based all his earlier action. In the light of these facts, we ask candid men to judge of the trustworthiness of the editor of the *Tribune* as a historian.

IV. During that memorable winter Democratic conventions were held in several States—that in this State (held in Tweddle Hall, Albany, January 31, 1861) being one of the ablest and strongest that was ever convened. But from none of these conventions, nor from the Democrats in Congress, nor from the thousand to fifteen hundred Democratic journals published in the country, was a voice raised in deprecation of or dissent from these disorganizing doctrines. On the contrary, they were generally re-echoed, and almost universally acquiesced in.

—To this it is a sufficient reply to have shown, as we have under the last head, that "these disorganizing doctrines" are wilful perversions of the historian. Under a subsequent head we shall show that Mr. Buchanan's doctrines, as he actually stated them, "were acquiesced in" by President Lincoln himself.

V. Seven States having seceded before Mr. Buchanan's term expired, their Democratic members vacated their seats in Congress, with very rare exceptions. Of their few anti-Democratic members, nearly or quite every one remained to the close.

—Another appearance of Nos. I and II with a new variation of costume. The answer need not be repeated.

VI. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861; and his inaugural address was mainly devoted to the inculcation of doctrines regarding secession and coercion the exact opposites of Messrs. Buchanan and Black's. Mr. Lincoln was well known to hold (as we did and do) the right of the people to modify or change their form of government as transcending all written Constitutions or charters; but he, with great clearness and cogency, yet in perfect kindness, demonstrated that a President *must*, to the utmost limit of his ability, cause the laws of the Union to be respected and obeyed in every State and Territory—that should a collision of forces result, his position would be strictly defensive and conservative—that the consequent war would be made *upon* him, not *by* him. Never was a manifesto more firm and lucid; never was one less irritating. Either its doctrines were sound, or any State might at any time dissolve the Union. Yet, of the five hundred Democratic journals within our reach, we believe no single one approved and sustained the positions of Mr. Lincoln.

—If the reader will compare the summary here given of the doctrines of the inaugural address with the foregoing quotation from Mr. Buchanan's message, he will see that, instead of being "exact opposites," there is no theoretical contradiction, and a practical identity. The following is the most significant passage of Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural:—"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force, against or among the people anywhere."

Now, let us hear what Mr. Greeley himself says of this "firm and lucid inaugural, in his comments on it in his history:—"The habitual tone of this remarkable paper," he says, "is deprecatory, not to say apologetic. Mr. Lincoln evidently composed it under the fixed impression that the South needed but to be disabused of her impressions and apprehensions of Northern hostility, to restore her to loyalty and the whole land to peace. If she can be made to feel that the new rule does not desire to meddle with slavery in the States which cherish it, but will hunt and return fugitive slaves to the extent of its ability, then secession will be given up, and the country restored to peace and harmony. That certainly is an amiable view of the situation; but it was not justified,' etc. etc. And again:—"The weakest portion of this document is its inconsiderate talk about an 'invasion' of the States by the Federal Government, and its *quasi* pledge not to appoint Federal officers for communities unanimously hostile to the authority of the Union. A surgeon who should volunteer a pledge not to disturb or meddle with any proud flesh he might find in his patient's wounds, would hardly expect to augment thereby that patient's confidence in his skill," etc. etc. etc. Does Mr. Greeley, who is clearly the writer of the article in the *Tribune*, mean to impugn the accuracy of his own "American Conflict?" He says that of five hundred Democratic journals no single one, he believes, sustained the positions of the inaugural. Admitting this statement to be honest, it discredits his diligence, and though the point is trivial, shows his readiness to hazard assertions of which he has no proof. The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of New England, said of the inaugural:—"The Conservatives will be glad to see, at this time, the opening avowals of the address. The pledge not to interfere with slavery in the States; the denunciation of lawless invasions of those States; the avowal to protect slavery in case of a servile insurrection; the promise to carry into effect the fugitive slave obligation, seem to come up to the requirements of the Constitution. Nor is this all. Towards the conclusion the President returns to the subject, and further manifests his desire to conciliate, by frankly endorsing the Corwin amendment to the Constitution, which has just received a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress." More quotations to this effect can be furnished, if they are called for.

We have met, and, as we suppose our readers will think, exploded, the first six counts of the *Tribune's* indictment. We are ready to pay the same compliment to the other six, when the *Tribune* shall have made the explanations which are due from it to the American public, and to the assumed character of its editor as a historian.

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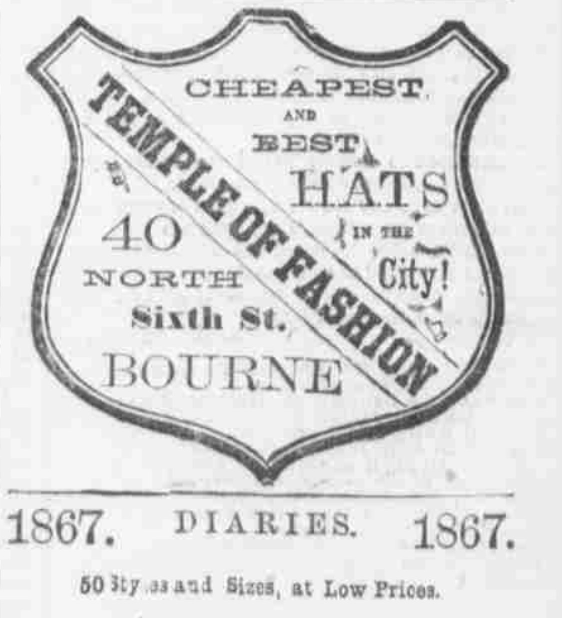

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

AN ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF FORGING BANK CHECKS IN OUR CITY.—Within the past two weeks some of our leading banks and business men have been victimized by the adroit operations of counterfeiters, who have ably organized together for the successful furtherance of their nefarious operations. They have thus succeeded in perpetrating a large number of forgeries upon the banks of our city, over five thousand dollars of forged checks having been lately presented to be cashed. In some of these cases, owing to the admirable execution of the signatures, the parties were successful.

Only yesterday several forged one thousand dollar checks were offered at different banks. In one instance a check for a considerable amount was paid, the counterfeited signature being so perfect as to deceive the close scrutiny of the experienced teller.

One artifice resorted to by these forgers is to sell small quantities of gold to prominent brokers for the sole purpose of obtaining the signatures to their individual checks, whereupon those signatures are accurately forged to larger amounts. Through the skill exhibited in producing exact *fac simile* their labors have been well rewarded.

In this manner a check was forged upon Mr. J. G. Boyd, a well known broker on Third street, for the sum of $1950. The name was so perfectly written, that it seems impossible for the most experienced eye to discriminate between it and the genuine signature.

Another check was forged upon Mr. H. Flanner for the sum of $995. In this case the most trivial cause alone prevented the teller of the bank where it was presented from cashing it. Not the slightest exception was or could be taken to the signature; but the clerk hesitated about paying it, not liking the stamp, which he thought had a dim look. He said he would rather send it around, and the man who offered it replied, "you may send it around now and I will wait, it makes no difference." The clerk did send it around, and to his astonishment it was returned as a forgery, and the cool-nerved presentor of it was found to have disappeared in the meantime.

It should be widely known and constantly borne in mind that there are at this present time a large number of noted forgers in this city who are pursuing their business in a most systematic manner. Many of these, who have been heretofore arrested and convicted of forgery, have either lately served out their terms, been pardoned, or set loose in one way or another, and are now pursuing their old designs of plundering the community upon whom they are let loose. The proper authorities are now watching some parties suspected of being thus implicated, and the probabilities are that in a few days some rich developments may transpire. By special request we withhold the names of our banks who have been drawn upon by these operators. Other facts have come to our knowledge which are withheld, as it is not deemed advisable to enter into any minute of detail at present.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SARGEANT.—James McKeown was before United States Commissioner Sargeant, yesterday morning, on the charge of distilling without keeping a record, which he is bound to do according to law. The only witness examined was M. L. Harwood, Deputy Collector of the Fourth District, who testified that the defendant had paid the usual tax as a rectifier, making his license good till May 1st, 1867. Witness had no knowledge of his place of business. He was held for a further hearing in the sum of $1000.

SNEAK THIEVES.

William Andrews, Charles McGinley, Frank Brooks, John Baker and Robert Williams, arrested by Detectives Joshua Taggart and Geo. H. Smith, in a house on Shippen street, above Third, about a week ago, had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon. Mr. Taggart testified that the prisoners were known as sneak thieves, and while they were at large complaints were frequently made at the office of the loss of bundles, boxes, &c., from store doors, but since their arrest not a case has been reported. Only Williams, of the party, had been identified.

John Deboor, a witness, was then called.—He testified that on the 7th of last November he hired a messenger to remove some six hundred dollars' worth of goods from Tenth and Chesnut streets to Second, above Market. Instead of taking the property to the place directed, the messenger removed it to Sixth and Fitzwater streets, where he met Williams, and they both made sale of it. The messenger was arrested, and the party receiving it was also taken into custody. The receiver was convicted, and the messenger pleaded guilty, but has not been sentenced. The witness desired a further hearing in the case, in order to produce his witnesses.

Williams was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing on Thursday next, and the other defendants were required to enter bail in $1000 for their future good behavior. Not obtaining bail, they were of course committed. To Messrs. Taggart and Smith is due the credit of arresting the sneak thieves, and being instrumental in ridding the community of their appearance for some time to come.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE M. E. CHURCH assembled last evening at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the following officers:—President, Alfred Cookman; Vice-Presidents, Professor J. W. Barnhart, Dr. Owen Osler, and J. W. Baker; Recording Secretary, James G. Salter; Treasurer, Frank M. Collins.

After the opening religious services, appropriate addresses were made by the newly installed President, Rev. Alfred Cookman, and Professor Barnhart, of the Fairmount Female College, and others.

The room for the meeting of the Union is in the second story of the building, and has been fitted up in a neat and comfortable manner.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Before Recorder Eneu, yesterday, Mary McGinnis had a hearing, charged with larceny as a bailee. The complainant was her father-in-law, Daniel McGinnis, of advanced age, who testified that from time to time he had placed his earnings in the hands of Mary McGinnis for safe keeping, until they amounted to $162; that he had made a demand for the money, and she had denied that she held any of it, saying that he had bought groceries of her which he had not paid her for to the full amount. This, the old man said, was not true, as he had never got a cent's worth on credit. Mrs. McGinnis was bound over for trial.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Ann Quinn, fifty years old, residing at No. 1233 Brinton street, fell on the ice on Monday night and broke both legs.

David Williams, sixty years old, residing at Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, had one of his hands severely cut, yesterday, at the United States Mint.

John Carrick, sixteen years old, residing in Fleming street, near Twenty-first, had one of his hands badly cut yesterday, at a bakery at Nineteenth and Market streets.

MEETING OF RETAIL GROCERS.—Last evening a meeting of retail grocers of this city was held at the Moyamensing Institute, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Catharine streets. About one hundred gentlemen were present. A free discussion and amicable interchange of opinions was had in regard to a concert of action for closing the stores at eight P. M. on all evenings but Saturday. No objection was made to the proposed reform, all appearing to consider the change a highly desirable one. From the unanimity of spirit manifested, probably but a short time can elapse before the early closing movement will be the governing rule of the whole trade.

MEETING OF TOBACCONISTS.—Last evening, a meeting of the tobacco and segar interests of this city, was to have been held at the Board of Trade rooms, for a general expression of views relative to their interests, and for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be held in Washington February 6th, 1867. Owing to the small attendance, the session was adjourned until next Friday, at 7½ P. M., at the same place.

WOMAN STABBED.—James Fletcher, a colored man, had a quarrel with Sidney Johnson, a negress, in Hurst street, yesterday afternoon, from jealousy it is believed. The contention culminated in his stabbing her in the side with a knife, inflicting a very serious wound. He was arrested and taken to the Fifth Ward Police Station, while she was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ACCIDENT BY A FALL.—About 6 o'clock last evening, Joseph Philps, aged 60 years, fell on the ice at Thirteenth and Cherry streets, and broke his leg. He was removed to his residence, No. 1226 Carlton street.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.—The Finance Committee of Councils have agreed to report an item in the bill making an appropriation to the Board of Health, providing for a resident physician at the Municipal Hospital, on the Lamb Tavern road.

TO BE USED AGAIN.—The gallows upon which Probst, the murderer, was hung, has been procured by Sheriff Beysher, of Montgomery county, and will be used at the execution of Joseph Hoddapp on the 6th of February.

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If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

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DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

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CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

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AGENT,
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WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

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"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

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40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CHRISTIANA FINNEY'S ESTATE. TRUST ESTATE OF THOMAS NEILL.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of GEORGE B. REESE, trustee under the will of CHRISTIANA FINNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

1 25mw5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
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AMUSEMENTS.

CHOICE SEATS

FOR THE

DURANG BENEFIT,

At Risley's Continental. 1t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

Thursday Evening, January 31, 1867.

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF DAVID,
BY NEUKOMM,

Will be performed. Solo parts sustained as follows:—

SAUL, J. F. Rudolphson, of Boston.
DAVID, J. Ernest Perring, of New York.
DAUGHTER OF SAUL, Mrs. Mozart, of New York.
SISTER OF DAVID, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, of Philadelphia.
GOLIATH, Mr. A. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia.
JONATHAN, Mr. W. A. Briscoe, of Philadelphia.

Choruses by the Society of over 300 voices, and a Grand Orchestra of 45 instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.

PIANIST..........H. A. CLARKE

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Subscribers can now obtain their tickets at C. W. A. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Secured Seats, $1·50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Chairs in the Orchestra, $1.

Box Sheet now open. 1 24 26 28 29 30 31 6t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TESTIMONIAL MATINEE TO CHARLES DURANG, Author of the "History of the Philadelphia Stage," THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 31.

Commencing at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12 o'clock.

The following eminent artists have generously volunteered to perform on the occasion:—

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
As "Margery," in the ROUGH DIAMOND;
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
As "O'Callahan," in HIS LAST LEGS;
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
As "Paddy Ryan," in THE IRISH TIGER;
Miss JOSIE ORTON,
As "Nelly," in NURSEY CHICKWEED;
Messrs. CARNCROSS & DIXEY,
With their famous Ethiopian Opera Troupe, in some of their popular performances;
Mr. JAMES B. ROBERTS
will recite a Prologue written by Miss Laura L. Rees.

THE FULL THEATRICAL and ORCHESTRAL members of the NEW CHESNUT and of the WALNUT Street Theatres have also kindly volunteered.

For details of the performances see Bills.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, Balcony, and Family Circle One Dollar. Amphitheatre, Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music; at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; at Thornley's India Rubber Store, No. 311 Chesnut street. 1 28 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

THE NINTH ANNUAL
SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE

by the pupils of
HILDEBRAND & LEWIS' GYMNASIUM,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 30, at 7½ o'clock.

A rich Programme of Exercises in the various branches of the Gymnasium.

ACROBATS, FENCING, and SPARRING,
CHORUS by the YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
OVERTURE by FULL ORCHESTRA, Etc. Etc.

Parquet or Balcony, 50 cents. Family Circle or Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Entrance for same on Locust street. 1 29 2t

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CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.

SIXTH WEEK OF
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT EVER PLAYED IN PHILADELPHIA.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

Last time here of the Spectacular Fairy Romance, in three acts, entitled

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Lanty McLaughlin..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kate Kearney..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

produced with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.

After which the Protean Farce entitled
LAW FOR LADIES.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in Six Characters.

To conclude with
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney, the Baron..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE,
AN IMMENSE BILL.

See Friday's papers.
MONDAY, first time in this city,
THE SHAMROCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.

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SECOND WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
To-night and Every Night,
JACK AND GILL.

Jackadaw Jackulation..........G. L. FOX
supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.

WITH EVERY SCENE NEW,
and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. B. Rough.

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SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—

N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 30, first and only night of Brougham's Drama, from the works of Dickens, entitled

DOMBEY AND SON.

Captain Cuttle..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

To conclude with Brougham's Extravaganza of
COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as..........Christoval Colon

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—

LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX A. VINCENT
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

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His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

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A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

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Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

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January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.

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Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

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1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS.

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom,

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by falling, and

Never Become Glossy.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [1 4 fmw3m rp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

Evening Telegraph

LISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

Mr. Motley's Letter.

THE spirit of proscription which prevails in the Executive Department at Washington against the very best men in the country is well illustrated in the correspondence published on our sixth page to day, between Secretary Seward and the eminent historian and scholar, J. Lothrop Motley, our Minister to Austria. The correspondence should be read by every citizen. It opens with a letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley, in which the latter is informed that "a citizen of the United States" has written a letter to the President from Paris, in which he details his observations upon our "Ministers and Consuls" in various countries. *Who* this "citizen" is, or how he came to make such extensive inquiries into the views and sentiments of our Ministers and Consuls abroad, the Secretary does not tell. The presumption, however, that, from all the circumstances of the case, will arise in the minds of most readers, is that he was some miserable informer, employed to do just this dirty work. He reports that "most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his Administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans."

We can well believe that in this spy's peregrinations he found among our Ministers and Consuls—the most of them men of exalted character and patriotism, appointed by President Lincoln—an expression of dissatisfaction with that treachery which had made a man, elevated to the second position in the nation by the great Union party of the country, become its bitterest enemy. But in the case of Minister Motley, this informer goes into particulars. "He adds," says Mr. Seward in his note to Mr. Motley, "that you do not pretend to conceal your disgust, as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct; *that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection*; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who, you say, *is hopelessly degraded*." And to such charges as these Mr. Seward asks Mr. Motley to plead!

Mr. Motley's reply is in every way admirable. He informs Mr. Seward that, in regard to the conduct of our Ministers and Consuls generally, they are "competent to answer for themselves." This is a delicate intimation that Mr. Motley does not propose to usurp the functions of the "citizen" at Paris.

As to his own views he remarks:—

> "As a representative of the foreign policies of the Government, I have done my best faithfully to discharge my duties in strict conformity with my instructions. In the conflict of opinion in regard to home questions, especially that of reconstruction, my views have never been asked for by the United States Government, and I should have considered it unbecoming and superfluous to volunteer a public declaration of them, as certainly I should have deemed it my duty to express them frankly whenever they were officially demanded."

But since M. Seward seems to challenge his opinions, Mr. Motley briefly and pointedly gives them:—

> "I have always believed it necessary that strong guarantees should be taken against the recurrence of the Rebellion and the re-establishment of some form of slavery, before the seceded States should be readmitted to representation in Congress. Latterly I have inclined to the opinion that the noblest and the safest course would be by amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting distinction of race or color in regard to the attainment of the franchise, together with a general amnesty to be pronounced by the President."

These opinions, Mr. Motley says, he has not hesitated to express in his own household and to occasional American visitors—never having thought that, because he was a servant of the American people, he was deprived of the right of discussing, within his own walls, the grave subjects that can interest freemen. He remarks, however, that he had always been cautious to avoid any expression of disrespect towards the President and his Cabinet.

The silly charge of despising American democracy and of proclaiming an English gentleman the model of human perfection, Mr. Motley well says is so pitiful a fabrication that he blushes while he denounces it.

To the charge that he had called Mr. Seward "hopelessly degraded," he replies with dignity that he feels wounded that Mr. Seward could have for a moment listened.

In conclusion to it Mr. Motley tenders his resignation.

Mr. Seward seems anxious to destroy the remnants of respect and affection which his past services in the cause of freedom cause many people still to entertain for him. He is in a fair way to accomplish that result. The idea of trumping up a lot of charges like these against such a man as Mr. Motley! It would have been more dignified, as well as truthful, to have simply said to Mr. Motley: "We understand that you still adhere to those political views which you entertained when appointed to your present position by the late President Lincoln. Such opinions being distasteful to President Johnson, you are requested to tender your resignation.'

UNITED STATES SUITS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.—As more and more light is thrown on the conduct of Mr. Consul Morse, the more and more culpable do his actions appear. It would seem that a large supply of the milk of human kindness is needed in order that he might be cleared of the imputation of dishonesty. It would seem that at his instructions were most pointedly directed against a compromise without the consent of Mr. Dudley and Mr. Adams, and, above all, nothing was to be allowed which would give even a quasi recognition to the so-called agents of the Confederate States. In reckless defiance of these special orders, he concluded a private agreement with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., which not only recognized the agents, but also gives millions of dollars' worth of property into their hands. His letter, expressive of deep regret, seems to us hypocritical, unless we can accuse Mr. Morse of the most arrant stupidity. Under any circumstances, he has demonstrated his lack of capacity to represent our nation at St. Helena's, much less at London.

Freedom of Worship at Rome.

SOME weeks since it was announced in our foreign files that the Pope had forbidden the continuance of Protestant worship at the American chapel. We were loth, at the time, to believe that his Holiness should so far forget the age in which we live, and imagine himself in the fifteenth instead of the nineteenth century. It would seem, however that there can be little doubt but that such a decree has gone forth. The proposed action of the Government to sever our diplomatic relations with the Pontifical States is one which we deem most proper. In the withdrawal of the Embassy, we act only up to the immortal principles of our Constitution. Freedom to worship God is a right guaranteed to every man. If a Protestant Government forbade the Roman Catholic religion, we would advocate the same action as we do now. Every American citizen has a right to perfect liberty of conscience, and we hold the prohibition of worship in the American chapel to be an outrageous act of tyranny, to which our Government should not tamely submit.

Another Veto.

WE must give the President the credit of improving in one respect—his vetoes are becoming brief. Perhaps, however, that is owing to the fact that they are becoming so numerous.

The one we chronicle to-day relates to the admission of Nebraska as a State. The chief objection urged against the bill is its provision that the State shall not exclude citizens from civil or political rights on account of color or race. The show of argument in this case is that it destroys the "equality" of the States. We remember when just the same argument was used against resisting the admission of new slave States. The privilege of oppression is such a dear one, that it would destroy any State's equality to be deprived of it. We fail to feel the force of any such argument as this. On the contrary, we hope to see the rule made invariable that no new State shall be admitted to the Union which disfranchises any of its citizens on account of color or race.

OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.—The case of Mr. Harvey, United States Minister to Portugal, came up yesterday in the House, and a motion was made to make the necessary appropriations for his salary. At the time of the expunging of the appropriation last July, we frankly expressed an opposition to any such step. It was beneath the dignity of the Congress of the United States to attack the pocket of a diplomatic agent. Had the Senate had power to remove him, such an action would have been eminently proper; but to say that he, while still a Minister of the United States, must pay his own expenses, was something so far beneath national pride that we strongly opposed it at the time. We do not now care especially what way the question is decided. Congress has stricken out the necessary appropriation, and no action now can wipe out the grave mistake committed. We do not care anything for Mr. Harvey, but we speak only for the dignity of the representatives of the people when we regret the action. In reference to Mr. Stevens' assertion that Mr. Harvey gave secret information to the enemy of the contemplated aid to Fort Sumter, it is only justice to the latter to state that he acted under instructions from President Lincoln, and did his whole duty, and only his duty. Mr. Lincoln was clearly right in letting the enemy know his intention. He cleared his skirts of all the responsibility, and threw the blame just where we wanted it to rest—on the shoulders of the Rebel inaugurators of the war. We recall this instance in justice to Mr. Harvey, who, with all his faults, does not deserve the imputation of being a traitor.

Stolen Treasures Returned.

The Grand Duke of Darmstadt had a way of taking what did not belong to him, and of keeping it, too, in spite of the law. A case in point was the library and archives of the Cathedral of Cologne, which were removed in 1794 to Arensberg for security, and afterwards taken piecemeal to Darmstadt, where they remained hidden in the Grand Ducal library. The Chapter of Cologne could not recover the property, though it tried to do so repeatedly. The battle week of last summer, however, which shook Austria to its foundations, was not without effect on Darmstadt, the Government of which pledged itself to return the stolen treasures, which, at the last accounts, were transferred to Cologne under the eye of Domherr Dr. Frenken, Royal Commissioner.

—Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, chiefly known hitherto as an editor of some of the early English poets, is about to publish two volumes concerning his grandfather, William Hazlitt, the essayist. They are to contain a Life, by the editor, and selections from Hazlitt's correspondence and autobiography.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25·00
Annual Membership	3·00
Entrance Fee	1·00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 $4p

AN APPEAL FOR

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO

HELP THE POOR,

BY THE

Union Benevolent Association.

The inclemency of the winter is greater than for years past. Deep snows put a stop to all out-door labor. Many who sustain life in winter by gathering garbage, fuel, etc. from the streets have now no occupation but to freeze and starve. A poor woman was found in a cellar, with a babe at the breast, both frozen, and with difficulty resuscitated. Another sick woman with two small children, and a young woman dying with consumption, were found in a garret, without fire, and only kept from freezing by an old carpet which covered them. They had had no food for twenty-four hours. There are hundreds of such cases pleading for help all over the city.

The Union Benevolent Association prefers helping the poor to employment rather than distributing alms to them; but labor is now scarce, and this appeal is for MONEY—MONEY immediately. The Visitors are waiting to visit, but they have no means. Let this appeal come home to all who are enjoying the home comfort and the luxuries of life.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY BUT ONE-HALF THAT IS NEEDED.

Two months of the worst of the season is left and no less a sum will suffice to keep from starving the families of those now in charge of this Society.

The Collectors, Messrs. EVANS and WATSON, will make their second calls immediately.

Money can also be left with EDMUND WILCOX, Esq., Treasurer, or at the Office, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 1 30wfm3t

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,

ALL ABOUT IT.

J. R. S. VAN VLEET, Esq., of Texas,

Will lecture upon the above subject, in the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 5. All are invited, particularly members. 1t

NOTICE.
A MEETING OF
Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers

Will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.

WILLIAM DIVINE, Chairman.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Secretary. 1 30 5t

IMPORTANT SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will (D. V.) hold a meeting in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 31, at 7½ o'clock, at which time the Rev. W. T. FARROW, of South Carolina; Rev. W. P. PAXSON, of Missouri; and HENRY VAN BUREN, M. D., of Illinois, will address the meeting, and present statements respecting the condition and wants of the South and Southwest. 11 30 2t

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DEliver her new Lecture on
"THE NATIONAL SALVATION,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,
AT NATIONAL HALL.
The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.
The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of popular airs.
ADMISSION.......................THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; of the Committee, or at the door.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue,
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
1 25 6t Committee of Arrangements.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 512 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street.
1 10 2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1867. 1 30

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ARCH STREET THEATRE, will be held at the Phoenix Hose Hall, ZANE Street, above Seventh, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, February 4, at half past 3 o'clock.
JOHN CASTNER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 30, 1867. 1t*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 19 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE Annual Report is now ready for distribution. Persons wishing to become acquainted with the views and objects of the Board of Management, and with the prospects of the institution, are requested to call at the Library and procure the Report. 1 30 3trp

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33½

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 5 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, an elegant CONCERT GRAND PIANO, which has been pronounced both by professional and amateur players, equalled by none. We are prepared to convince our friends and the public generally that the PHILADELPHIA GRAND PIANO can do justice to its native city, and if once supported by those who claim the benefits of Philadelphia (*though purchasing their Grands and Squares from neighboring cities*), we promise to make them the leading Piano in every respect. Therefore we earnestly hope that the music-loving public will give us a call, and examine what may be justly termed a PHILADELPHIA TRIUMPH.
SCHOMACKER P. F. M. MANUF. CO.,
1 26 6t4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

NOW READY.

ALL SILK.

New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

FOR SALE BY

WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,

NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 1 30wfmst

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 16 1m4p

BUY YOUR TICKETS
WITHOUT DELAY, TO THE
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
At Institute Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, on Thursday Evening, Feb. 21.

$200,000 to be distributed to Ticket Holders; 25,000 Gifts including $10,000 in Gold; 16 Valuable Farms; besides Sewing Machines; Books; Works of Art, Jewelry, etc. etc.
A GIFT FOR EACH TICKET-HOLDER.
Single Tickets $1. 5 Tickets $4 50.
Address orders by mail to
PRIESTLY, SCOTT & CO., Managers,
No. 707 MARKET Street,
1 30 4t* Wilmington, Delaware.

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
1 30 wfm2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD.
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

SHERRY WINE.

We have yet on hand a portion of last invoice of the

SUPERIOR CROWN SHERRY

Which has given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of it.
Still for sale in octaves (30 gallons) at the importer's price.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
3 14 mwf4p

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.
1 16 1m4p

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*) Office, No. 116 WALNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 N. 4TH ST

FINE PICTURES
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have on FREE EXHIBITION for a short time, Paul Weber's Greatest Work, "An American Forest."
Marshall's Portrait of Lincoln.
Mr. E. D. Lewis' New Picture, "Harper's Ferry After the War."
Bierstadt's $20,000 "Yo-Semite Valley."
New Productions of W. T. Richards, Hamilton, Moran.
NEW EUROPEAN PAINTINGS. 1 26 6t

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted!
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY!
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF19 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS.
No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street!
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 8 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1 24

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BAL MASQUE OF THE MÆNNERCHOR LAST NIGHT.—The Carnival Bal Masque of the Old Mænnerchor last evening was a brilliant affair, the number of persons present being very large.

There were but few decorations. The pillars of the parquette circle and balcony were adorned with the hats, masques, and lettered cards of the Alphabetic Band, which attracted so much attention at the ball of the Young Mænnerchor last week.

The curtain was not raised until half-past 9 o'clock, when the procession moved around the stage slowly, amidst the applause of the vast audience present in the auditorium. The principal feature of the carnival was a miniature man-of-war, drawn by ten sailors. This was magnificently adorned by flags festooned. In the centre a pedestal ascended upwards some twenty feet, upon the top of which stood a beautiful young Teutoness, arrayed as the Goddess of Liberty. Above, a star formed of gas jets burned brilliantly. Beneath her, on a sub-pedestal, four young ladies, dressed in admirable taste, stood representing Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. On the deck of the boat, sailors, soldiers, and quaker guns were placed in relief. This triumphal car was preceded by the carnival band, in full costume, and the Committee of Arrangements dressed as knights in blue and silver.

The Prince Carnival followed in an antique chariot, drawn by a cat, bear, rooster, and monkey. This was followed by a gentleman costumed as the Pope, with a horribly-dressed Satan on one arm, and old Father Time, with his scythe and hour-glass. This "star combination" created a great amount of surprise and merriment. Following fifty-two members of the Young Mænnerchor arrayed as a pack of gigantic playing-cards, and following them the whole army of masqueraders, upwards of eight hundred in all.

After the procession had been reviewed twice, the "pack of cards" came forward and danced Birgfield's "Ace of Trumps Polka Minuet" in excellent style, and were vociferously applauded.

The opening grand march was tripped through, and the dancing commenced. The programme was gotten up in German style—waltzes predominating, and some of the best dancing and promenade music we have ever heard was rendered by the mammoth orchestra, under Professors Adolph Birgfeld and Theodore Herrman.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Grand Polonaise. Mænnerchor Carnival March, by the combined Orchestra and Promenade Music Band. 2. Valse, Plain, Mabel. 3. Promenade. 4. Valse Polka, Jahrmarkt. 5. Promenade. 6. Quadrille Plain. Alexandra. 7. Promenade. 8. Valse, Schottische, slow and easy. 9. Promenade. 10. Gallop, Needle-Gun (descriptive). 11. Promenade. 12. Quadrille Polka, Heloise. 13. Promenade. 14. Valse Plain Rosen ohne Dornen. 15. Promenade. 16. Valse, Mazourka, Dornenroeschen. 17. Promenade. 18. Lancers (French), Parepa. 19. Promenade. 20. Valse, Polka, Puff. 21. Promenade. 22. Valse, Mazourka La Chatelaine. 23. Promenade. 24. Quadrille Mazourka. Napoleon. 25. Promenade. 26. Valse, Plain, Deux Temps Leitartikel. 27. Promenade. 28. Valse, Schottische, Our Handsome Charles. 29. Promenade. 30. Quadrille Plain. L'Africaine. 31. Promenade. 32. Valse Plain. Die ersten Curen. 33. Promenade. 34. Quadrille Polka, Newport. 35. Promenade. 36. Galop, Vivat Mænnerchor.

The Floor Manager and Master of Ceremonies was Colonel Charles Newmann.

Managers.—Richard T. Schmidt, Frederick Steeb, William Wolsieffer, Jacob Kemper, J. Henry Wolsieffer, F. Seelhorst, Andrew C. Feuss, J. Harry Camp, F. B. Reichard, Edmund Wolsieffer, and C. Werckshagen.

Assistants.—A. de Dobbeler, Louis Tourney, J. W. Jaeger, A. Weihenmayer, Charles Roth, C. M. Baumann, John Woeltjen, and G. H. Becker.

Among the distinguished persons present last evening we observed Generals George G. Meade, John Cochrane, J. F. Ballier, C. H. T. Collis, J. W. Fisher, H. G. Sickel, and C. G. Becker; Mayor McMichael, District Attorney William B. Mann, Admiral Tegethoff, Miss Josie Orton, Shirley France, John Brougham. The ball broke up about three o'clock, and the participants seemed highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

MR. HEMPHILL'S NIGHT.—Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, announces that he will take a benefit on next Friday week, February 8. This is the first benefit he has had in this city for eight years, and we have no doubt that he will receive the support of all his many friends. The bill will embrace among other good things, an entirely new comedy, which has been very successful in New York.

THE DURING BENEFIT, to-morrow afternoon, will be the most attractive theatrical entertainment of the season. Seats are now selling for the family circle only, with the exception of Mr. Ristey, of the Continental News Exchange, who has a few very choice seats in the best part of the house still on hand.

BROTHER JONATHAN OLD FOLKS.—We notice, with pleasure, that the "Brother Jonathan Old Folks Troupe," of Newark, N. J., have, in compliance with a flood of pressing invitations from this city, consented to extend their tour, so as to give the music-loving public of Philadelphia an opportunity to hear them in their superb and "ye anciente musick" entertainments. The troupe will appear some time during the coming month.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A CHEAP MODE OF LIVING.—Two would-be men, giving their names as John Ellis and Thomas Devoe, aged respectively fifteen and eighteen years, the first hailing from Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter from Niagara Falls, were arrested yesterday by Officer Davis, at Fourteenth and Walnut streets, on a charge of false pretenses. They were overcome in the latter part of the day with intense hunger and thirst, and were without the wherewithal necessary to procure articles of food and exhilarating beverages. So they adopted a plan, known to many professionals under similar circumstances, by going in to a saloon near Broad and Walnut streets, and ordering eatables and drinks for two, after disposing of which they suddenly decamped. They were pursued, overtaken, appeared before Alderman Tunison, and rested for the night in the lock-up, to answer the charge of the complainant.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A youth of about fourteen years of age went into a house, passed up stairs noiselessly, entered a room stealthily, and closed the door tightly, and then commenced to rummage the drawers of a bureau. This occasioned some noise, so the owner of the house went up stairs and into the room very softly, where he saw the youth, with the bureau drawers open, and standing over them ready to explore. He was immediately take in charge, and arrested, not for stealing, for he took no articles, but for entering the premises with felonious intent. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

THROWING STONES AND ICE.—This is a common amusement with most all boys, and especially with vicious boys. Everything and everybody are assailed by these missiles, which often cause injuries, and keep all passers-by in constant fear. Yesterday John Sharkey, 13 years old, and John Chambers, 14 years old, were arrested for a breach of the peace, in assaulting the employes of Howell's paper factory, Twenty-first and Washington streets. They were arrested, fined $2·50 each, and bound over to keep the peace, in sums which insure its being complied with, by Alderman Lutz.

A NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.—It has already been announced in this paper that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania have purchased the lot of ground on the east side of Broad street, extending to Juniper street, and bounded on the north and south by Cuthbert and Filbert streets, one hundred and fifty feet front by two hundred and fifty feet deep. Possession is to be had on the 1st of July, when it is intended to begin the erection of a magnificent Masonic temple, to cover the entire lot. This fine new building will be immediately north of Penn Square.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1866.—We have received the annual report of the Mercantile Library Company for the year just closed. From this it appears that the "building fund," which on January 1, 1866, amounted to $11,274, has been increased during the year by $5612·65, therefore amounting at present to $16,886·65. The receipts and expenditures during the year are set forth in the following statement:—

RECEIPTS.

Taxes from Shareholders	$16,716 25
" " Subscribers	2,005 00
Loan of Extra Books	608 65
Fines on Books	2,069 85
Sale of Stock	916 80
" Life Memberships	260 00
Transfer Fees	223 00
Interest on Cope Fund	57·00
" Beck Fund	4·84
" Morton Fund	73·00
" Building Fund	923·03
" Deposits	181 89
Sale of Catalogues	25·15
" Old Papers	192·90
" Duplicate Books	42 98
Legacy of A. S. Roberts	200·00
Donation of H. S. Wain (B. F.)	40·00
Periodical Subs., returned	12·00
Rents	3 529·17
Total receipts	27,924·41
Balance from last year	73·89
	$27,998 30

EXPENDITURES.

Books	$6,210·93
Periodicals	1,938 94
Binding	2 949 83
Salaries	6,071 23
Gas	1,010·08
Fuel	298·60
Interest on Mortgage	350 00
Taxes	712 82
Water Rent	18·00
Insurance	180 00
Printing	461·94
Advertising	270·80
Postage	275 38
Stationery and Blank Books	343 13
Fees of Counsel	75·00
Repairs	1077 03
Incidentals	18 05
Building Fund	5612 65
Total expenditures	$27,841·44
Balance of cash in hand	156 86
	$27,998·30

Five life-members and eighty-two stockholders have been added to the membership during the year. The total membership at present numbers 6766, in addition to which there are 401 annual subscribers.

During the year the following additions were made to the Library:—

	Volumes.	Total Cost.
Importations	1655	$2,751·31
Auction Purchases	1126	563·37
General Purchases	1906	2 407·08
	4687	$5,721 76
Donations	110	
Total	4797	

During the past nine years it is estimated that the Library has lost by theft as many as 4738 volumes, equal to one full year's increase by purchase.

Previous to 1864 the number of volumes loaned never exceeded 90,000. In 1864 the number reached 161,440; in 1865 it had increased to 169,211; and in 1866, to 177,003.

The working expenses of the Library during the year amounted to but 36 per cent. of the income; the expenses for books, 39 per cent.; and the amount expended for repairs and added to the building fund, 24 per cent.

From 1856 to 1863 inclusive, the receipts from fines averaged $175·24 per annum. In 1864 they amounted to $1158·70; in 1865, to $1705·01; and in 1866, to $2069·85.

The election of officers for the ensuing year takes place on the 19th of February. There appears to be great deal of opposition to the continuance in power of the old Board of officers, which has been nominated by one party of stockholders, and consists of the following gentlemen:—

President, T. Morris Perot; Vice-President, Oliver H. Wilson; Recording Secretary, John A. McAllister; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph W. Wilson; Treasurer, Albert S. Letchworth.

Directors—Joseph C. Grubb, Richard Wood, John H. Watt, Oliver Evans, S. E. Harlan, John C. Granger, Charles M. Taylor, William A. Rolin, John De Brot, A. C. L. Crawford, F. T. S. Darley, James G. Barnwell.

Librarian, John Edmands.

The opposition to the present Board have brought forward the following names as a portion of their ticket:—

For President, J. B. Lippincott, the well-known publisher; for Vice-President, E. A. Souder, a prominent Dock street shipper; and for Treasurer, George K. Zeigler, President of the Bank of Commerce.

To-morrow evening another meeting will be held at the Supreme Court Rooms, when it is expected that the remainder of the ticket will be placed in nomination.

THEIR OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.—The Odd Fellows' Hall Association has elected for 1867 the following officers and committees:—

President—Samuel G. Ruggles, General Marion Lodge, No. 6.

Vice-President—William C. Flanigen, Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15.

Secretary—Jarvis W. Tindall, Apollo Encampment, No 38.

Treasurer—George R. Johnson, Fredonia Encampment, No 36.

Hall Committee—Cyrus Horne, Ashland Encampment, No. 45; Joshua M. Hopper, Hancock Lodge, No. 43; Allen McCollom, Philadelphia Encampment, No. 1; John W. Huston, Decatur Lodge, No. 33; Samuel F. Breneiser, Adam Lodge, No. 61.

Finance Committee—Bartas P. Newman, Lafayette Lodge, No. 18; Samuel N. Foster, Grand Lodge; William Morslander, Grand Encampment; George K. Randall, Atlantic Lodge, No. 262; Thomas Moore, Commercial Lodge, No. 256.

Library Committee—George F. Omerly, Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 110; H. W. Hilderandt, Excelsior Lodge, No. 46; T. J. Butler, Franklin Lodge, No. 5; Paul Ketterinus, Walhalla Encampment, No. 7; Thomas A. Lancaster, Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 190.

Librarian—John Reed, Apollo Lodge, No. 296.

Janitor—Leonard F. Bailey, Friendship Lodge, No. 23.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.—This establishment is regularly closed for two or three months during the summer. In 1865 there were about 270 performances given, with average receipts of $200; in 1866 about 250 performances, the receipts averaged $265. The detailed receipts of the two years are given in the following table:—

Month.	1865. Rec'pts	1865. Taxes.	1866. Rec'pts	1866. Taxes.	Inc. in Rec'pts
January	$4,560	$91 20	$7,241	$144 82	$2,681
February	4 805	96 10	6 795	135·90	1,990
March	5,496	109 92	5,661	113 22	65
April	3 548	70 86	4,847	96 94	1,394
May	4 940	99 80	closed.	....	....
June	closed.	....	closed.	....	....
July	closed	....	closed.	....	....
August	5,207	104·14	4,345	86 90	*862
September	4,713	94·26	7,684	153·68	*29
October	7,311	146·22	9,844	196·88	1 533
November	6,704	134 08	9,812	196 24	3,108
December	7,478	149 56	9,940	198·80	2,462
Total	54 687	1096·14	66,469	1323·38	11,782

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866, as compared with the corresponding months of 1865.

HISTORY OF THE BLACK CROOK.—We have before us a copy of the "History of the Black Crook," as issued by Barclay & Co., No. 602 Arch street. The work is handsomely illustrated with spirited colored engravings. It represents all the most striking scenes, which have excited such enthusiasm in all our leading cities. It also gives a spicy history of "Parisian Ballet Girls," and is evidently a book for the day, treating of what now commands popular attention among all the theatre-goers in our centres of trade and fashion.

RING STEALING.—Officer Glenn yesterday arrested Joseph Ryan, a youth of sixteen, living at No. 422 German street, for stealing a finger-ring from a jewelry store, at Tenth and South streets. For this criminal act young Ryan was committed by Alderman Swift to appear at a further hearing.

THE SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE by James A. Freeman, advertised to take place at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day, resulted as follows:—

6 shares Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Company	$64·50
$500 bond of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Mine loan	79 cents.
100 shares Densmore Oil Company	2½ cents.
1 share Union Mutual Insurance. Phila	10·50
8 shares Philadelphia National Bank	156 00
28 shares Preferred Stock Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company	14·00
25 shares Common do. do. do.	10·00
50 shares Green and Coates Streets Railroad Co.	31·75
$4000 Schuylkill Navigation [Loan of 1882	79¼ cts.
100 shares Dalzell Oil Company	67½ cts.
2 shares Pacific Railroad Co. Missouri. $100 each.	9·50
6 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—positive sale	60·00
1 share Mercantile Library	11·00
200 shares Bruner Oil and Mining Company	not sold.
100 shares Eueka Oil Company	2½ cts.
50 shares Schomacker Piano-forte Manufacturing Company	3·00
150 shares Maryland Gold Company	87½ cts.
Bond and Mortgage of $27,500, secured by 3127 acres Sullivan Land Company, Penna	16,000·00
No. 16 Mayland street, three-story brick house, about 15 by 40 feet	1,150·00
No. 18 Mayland street frame house and lot, about 16 by 40 feet	1,150 00
Store, No. 240 N. Third street, four-story brick and granite store, 18¾ by 86 feet. $22·40 ground rent	12,200·00
28 acres, Twenty-first Ward, with mansion house, out-buildings, etc., fronting on the Germantown avenue, Germantown plank road, and Reading Railroad. Three six-room brick houses on the plank road front. A valuable coal yard, scales, track, etc., connecting with the Reading Railroad. An extensive brick yard, kilns, sheds, etc	not sold.
A stone dwelling, stable, and lot, No. 124 Mechanic street, Germantown, 25 by 90 feet	1,400·00
No. 968 N. Third street, two and a half story brick house, with frame back buildings, 20 by 120 feet	2,100 00

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Some time since a man named Joseph McClay rented a portion of a building in Third street, below Green, from a Mr. Louis Ladner, for the purpose of establishing a shooting-gallery. Everything went on amicably until yesterday, when Ladner got tired of hearing the continual popping of guns and pistols, and as he could not get McClay to depart peacefully, he determined to do it *vi et armis*. In so doing he struck McClay several blows on the head. For this he was arrested, and bound over in the sum of $800 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A LARGE HAUL OF "PROFESSIONALS."—A corps of reserves, perambulating the streets last night, wide-awake to all illegal actions and suspicious manners of well-known characters, moved suddenly into the midst of "professional" thieves at Fifth and Powell streets and Third and Chesnut streets, and arrested the following worthies:—Frank Wilson, James Madison, James Riley, John Fevon, William Riley, Hugh Donnelly, and Andrew Kane, who have been held by Alderman Beitler for a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day.

A COLORED MAN IN TROUBLE.—Thomas Jones, a colored individual, being in want of most all the necessaries of life, and especially with reference to his outward covering, entered a house on North Juniper street, and stealthily appropriated a couple of overcoats and some other small articles. He was arrested at Thirteenth and Filbert streets by Officer John Davis, of the Sixth Police District Station, marched up before Alderman Catron, and bound over in default of $1000 bail to answer at a further hearing.

THE TREASURER OF THE "HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY" acknowledges the receipts of the following sums to aid the worthy poor:—

Joseph Jones	$25 00
Anna D—	3·00
P. F. V.	5 00
Cash	2·00
H. F.	50·00
E. T. M.	4 00

THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
No. 133 North Third street.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Yesterday Philip Kripps, a man of twenty-five years of age, residing at No. 124 Allen street, was arrested for keeping bounty money which had been intrusted to his charge, and claimed to be ignorant of having received it, and its whereabouts. The evidence was too strong to admit of doubt that he had received it, and, consequently, being found at Newmarket and Coates streets, he was taken before Alderman Fetterman and placed in duress in default of $1000.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Isaac Wood, hailing from over the river, twenty-nine years of age, took up his lodgings at Vine street wharf, and made merry with goods he had received under false pretenses. He made hasty preparations, indicating a speedy departure, giving no information of his future intentions, and very reticent on the subject of paying his bill. This of course excited suspicion, and he was arrested by Officer Hart at Vine street wharf, taken before Alderman Butler, and held in $1000 bail.

FALSE PRETENSES.—This morning a young man aged seventeen years, named William Fairchild, was arrested at the Continental Hotel, by an officer from New Haven, who had a warrant for him, charging him with obtaining goods under false pretenses in that city, and then absconding. While in this city it appears he has been trying the same game, having victimized several of our prominent shoemakers and gentlemen's furnishing goods dealers. He was taken to the Central Station by Sergeant Crout.

KEEPING NO ACCOUNT OF RECTIFIED SPIRITS.—James McQuan was before United States Commissioner Sergeant at one o'clock to-day, upon the charge of keeping no account of spirits rectified by him.

Defendant was held in $1000 bail. Daniel Dougherty, Esq., for defendant, and John K. Valentine for the United States. [illegible]

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—Before United States Commissioner Smith, at 12 o'clock to-day, John McBride and Patrick McNickles were charged with distiling without having paid the special tax.

Defendants were bound over in the sum of $1000 to answer at Court.

STEALING RUGS AND HORSE BLANKET.—John Mack and William Lareson were arrested by Sergeant Johnson, at Fourth and Branch streets, charged with the larceny of a rug and horse blanket from a cutter standing in the road. They were held in default of $500 bail each.

RIBBONS.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Werner Itschner & Co., No. 233 Chesnut street, manufacturers of all silk ribbons, to be found in another column.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION SERVICES.—Rev. E. S. Barnett will be ordained and installed as pastor of Lancaster Avenue Presbyterian Church, Lancaster avenue, above Forty-first street, on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Thomas Moore was arrested this morning for stealing clothes from off a line, the property of Mary Ann Cooper. He was committed in default of bail by Alderman Godbou.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. — BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

TICKET 58,600!—This remarkable ticket is now in exhibition on many of the garments sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel. This number, it will be remembered, drew the Crosby Opera House, and the same number here indicates that that is the number of garments made of this kind this season at this immense clothing house.

Call and see the number, and the garments and the prices.

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH says in reference to *Our School-day Visitor*:—"It is filled with pleasant, rational reading, and calculated to instruct and amuse, without filling the mind with worthless facts or pedantic essays." To be had of booksellers, or at the office of publication.

J. W. DAUGHADAY & Co., Publisher,
No. 1308 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A CURE FOR A GREAT CURSE.—One of the rare discoveries of the times is the drunkard's friend in disguise, "Dr. Bell's Cure for Intemperance." Some men are naturally Samaritans to their kind—*good* Samaritans—and such a one was the inventor of this preparation, destined, under God's Providence, to restore many a fallen one—"redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," to his family and society. How many parents will bless the name of Bell, as well as that of Bremier, who on the death of Dr. Bell, became the sole proprietor of this health-restoring and recuperative remedy! One of its most remarkable features is that it can be given in the coffee or liquor, the patient being ignorant of its administration. See advertisement elsewhere. This great remedy—Dr. Bell's Cure for Intemperance—can be had only of Charles Bremier, the proprietor, P. O., Box No. 24, Germantown, Pa.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Thousands, returned soldiers and others, are suffering from these diseases, against which the usual remedies are useless; but for which DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERIC SPECIFICS are a sure cure. They are harmless Medicated Sugar Pills, but are a sure thing for these diseases. Single boxes, 25 cents; six boxes for $1 25. Sent by mail to any address free. Send to

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION," may be applied to the innumerable diseases to which the skin is subject. It would be well for those who are afflicted with apparently incurable ulcers and sores, erysipelas and eruptions, to use Grace's Celebrated Salve, which cures in a very short time cuts, burns, scalds, flesh wounds, etc.

THE Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel* says:—"It is a generally admitted fact that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

TRY our Yankee Bunns,
MORSE & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

MARRIED.

COLLINS—BENNETT.—On January 28, at the Parsonage of the Cohocksink M. E. Church, No. 1603 N. Fifth street, by Rev. William Cooper, D. D., JOHN H. COLLINS to MARIA BENNETT, all of Philadelphia.

GOODWIN—HARTLEY.—November 22, 1866, at the bride's residence, No 420 Franklin street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, Mr. CHARLES P. GOODWIN, of Salem, N. J., to Miss MARY LOUISA HARTLEY, of Philadelphia.

HARTLEY—GOODWIN.—On Christmas Eve, December 24, 1866, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, Mr. CHARLES A. HARTLEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE C. GOODWIN, of Salem, N. J.

DIED.

BLATTNER.—On the 28th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of A. W. Blattner, and daughter of Henry and the late Maria Beck, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 927 Coates street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROCK.—On Monday, the 28th instant, of croup, CORNELIA, daughter of Thomas F. and Cornelia B. Brock, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 2135 Mount Vernon street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. **

BUCKING.—On Monday, January 28, FREDERICK BUCKING, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Manayunk Lodge, No. 31; Andrew Jackson Encampment, No. 9; Manayunk Benevolent Degree Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of O. F.; and the A. P. A. Association, No. 23, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4229 Main street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, on Second-day morning, the 28th instant, REBECCA KNIGHT, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 714 S. Second street, on Fifth-day afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

FOR TOASTING, ROASTING, BROILING, Frying, Stewing, Baking, etc., a variety of suitable articles may be found at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DOG LEG Z, SPRIG, FLAT BOW, BRIDGE, and T Warded Cupboard, Chest Pad and Trunk Keys, Pye's Patent Flat and Round Cylinder Night Keys, Brass and Iron Keys in variety.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PEOPLE WHO LIKE TIGHT, SMOOTH Carpets, can get Carpet Stretchers with Crowbars, which are effectual for that purpose, and also good Carpet Tacks, Tack Drawers, and Hammers for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
130 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 30wfm1m Box 24 GERMANTOWN Pa.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
south side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 316

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7t

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The Gold Bill.

Tracy, the recusant witness who was brought before the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, to testify to frauds in the Government gold sales, makes a recantation of the testimony before the Committee and before the Senate Finance Committee, which goes to show the fairness with which the sales were conducted by Secretary McCulloch. Hence, the action of the Senate Finance Committee in reporting adversely to-day upon the Gold bill.

Executive Session.

An effort will be made to get an executive session of the Senate to-morrow, to act upon nominations. There is a great pressure upon the Senate by parties interested, for action in their cases.

Mr. Cowan Shelved.

The Seward-Motley correspondence has effectually killed Mr. Cowan's nomination as Minister to Vienna.

The Board of Trade.

President Johnson and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are among those who are invited to attend the supper of the Washington Board of Trade to-night. John W. Forney is to make the speech in response to the toast to the "Press."

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. Fessenden will endeavor to get a vote on the Tariff bill to-day, and this may necessitate a protracted night session.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the Governor of Alabama, transmitting the certificate of the election of John Anthony Winston, as Senator from Alabama for six years from March 4, 1867. Ordered to lie upon the table.

The Chair laid before the Senate the President's veto of the Nebraska bill, and its reading was commenced, when Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved that it be printed, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Sumner—It has to be read some time or other, and we may as well listen to it now as any other time.

Mr. Wade—Well, if anybody wants to hear it read I have no objection.

Mr. Buckalew—Let it be read.

The Chair—The reading of the message is asked for and it will be read.

The message was then read; and, on motion of Mr. Wade, was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Petitions and remonstrances on the subject of the tariff, currency, etc., were presented and referred.

Mr. Nesmith (Oregon) presented the credentials of Henry W. Corbett, Senator elect from Oregon for six years from March 4, 1867. Ordered to be filed.

It was ordered that the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of inquiry, as to the Government advertising in the city papers of Washington, be printed.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Finance Committee, reported the bill of the House, known as the Gold bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks (Ind.), the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the bill to punish certain crimes against the currency and securities of the United States was passed on Monday.

The object was to make certain amendments.

The punishment for forgery of Government notes and securities was changed from fifteen to ten years' imprisonment, and from $10,000 to $5000 fine.

For publishing placards or other advertisements in the similitude of bonds or notes of the Government, the fine was reduced from $1000 to $100.

For printing or writing any advertisement upon a Government note or bond from $300 to $100.

For an unauthorized use of dies, or implements used in the manufacture of Government securities the punishment was reduced from fifteen to ten years' imprisonment and for having such dies or implements in possession, from fifteen to ten years, and a fine not exceeding $5000.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in these amendments.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, a copy of the letter on which the Secretary of State founded his recent inquiries addressed to Mr. Motley's with regard to his conversation and opinions, with the name of the writer.

Mr. Sumner rose, when Mr. Conness (Cal.) said: "Let it be adopted."

Mr. Sumner. So I say. I have the honor to be a friend of Mr. Motley's and therefore I introduced that resolution. I am also a Senator of the United States, and I deem it my duty to inquire on what authority the Secretary of State addressed that letter to one of our representatives abroad.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to fix the compensation of officers of the Revenue Cutter service. Read three times and passed. The bill fixes the compensation from the 1st of January, 1867, as follows:—Duty Pay—Captains, per annum, $2500; First Lieutenants and Chief Engineers, $1800; Second Lieutenants and Second Assistant Engineers, $1500; Third Lieutenants and First Assistant Engineers, $1200. Pay on leave of absence or waiting orders:—Captains, $1800; First Lieutenants and Chief Engineers $1500; Second Lieutenants and First Assistant Engineers, $1200; Third Lieutenants and Second Assistant Engineers, $900.

The second section allows each officer of the Revenue cutter service, while on duty, one Navy ration per day. The third section appropriates $133 400 for expenses of the Revenue cutter service.

On motion of Mr. Koontz (Pa.) the Senate bill amendatory of the act of July 5, 1850, authorizing the extension, construction, and use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company or a railroad between Knoxville and Monocacy Junction, into and within the District of Columbia, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Cook (Ill.), the Committee of Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an assertion by Congress of the principle that naturalization by the United States of the native-born subject of any other State, exempts such naturalized citizen from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce the rights of a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) on leave, introduced a bill to establish a system of Common Schools for the District of Columbia. Read twice and referred to the Select Committee on the subject, and ordered to be printed. The preamble to the bill asserts that the capital of a great nation, through a political necessity, is generally a social evil; that it is incumbent upon the nation to lessen as far as practicable by its aid this evil, which, though local in its direct operation, is national in its effects as well as in its causes, and that the training of youth is, next to Christianity, the surest remedy for such evil, and the best foundation for virtue and safeguard of republicanism.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 30.

The following bills were introduced:—Mr. Carson an act relating to the Gold Mining Company and par value capital stock; also regulating the tolls and fixing the terminus of the Township Line Road; also relative to the Trust of Christopher Loeser; also construing the Consolidation act relative to filling vacancies in election officers, affecting the office of the City Solicitor.

Mr. Shoemaker, an act for the better protection of life and property from the explosion of steam boilers, by requiring the Governor to appoint three competent scientific men to report upon the best appliance for the purpose, and requiring all persons using steam boilers to adopt the same after six months' notice.

Mr. White, an act repealing so much of the existing law as authorizes the Governor to appoint five military officers for the South and Southwest; also fixing the rate of exchange at 7 per cent.; also amending the law of evidence.

Mr. Shoemaker, an act extending the time for bringing suits for accidents resulting in death.

Mr. Fisher, an act extending the time for completing the Octorara Railroad.

Mr. McConaughy, an act enabling companies organizing under the Mining Law of 1849 to dissolve their organizations.

A supplement to the act incorporating the West Branch Boom Company was considered and after being so amended as to prohibit the Company from charging toll on logs destined for parts below the Boom, and having the rates reduced, was passed.

Mr. Randall, an act authorizing corporations formed under the general mining law to issue special stock.

Also, a supplement to the West Buck Mountain Coal Company; also, authorizing the School Directors of Minersville to borrow money.

House of Representatives.

The House under the new rule, assembled at 10 A. M. instead of 11.

Mr. McCamant offered offered the following:—

Whereas, It is charged and alleged by refiners and shippers of petroleum at Oil City, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in their rates of freight discriminate against the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in favor of citizens of other States, and that, too in the transportation of products of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, It is further alleged and charged that such discriminations are made in the interest of the associations or companies in which the officers, or some of them, of said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad are interested either directly or indirectly; and

Whereas, All the interests of this State require the removal of such unjust discriminations; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the truth or falsity of allegations and charges aforesaid and report the same to this House in a bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Diese offered a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter, and report a bill shall declare it to be unlawful for any officer or director of any incorporated railroad company in this Commonwealth to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any company carrying passengers or freight over railroads on any part of which they are officers or directors, except such interest as they may have as stockholders of such respective railroad companies of which they are officers and directors.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania acknowledge with gratitude the course of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in discouraging every attempt, whether by radicals at the North or secessionists at the South, to overthrow the liberties of the people and the Constitution of the nation, and that his firm, judicious exercise of the veto power, and his faithful adherence to the true principles of a republican government, mark him alike as a statesman and a patriot.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Lee, Allen, and McCreary, on the Republican side, and sustained by Mr. Markley.

It was finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of 54 Republicans to 32 Democrats.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 30.—It is now believed that Orville Horwitz will be appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Judge Cochran, deceased, and the appointment will give general satisfaction.

Governor Swann's great dinner comes off to-morrow at Annapolis.

It is now positively determined by the Union party to let our municipal election go by default.

The weather is intensely cold. The harbor is nearly closed by ice. Business is dull.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Cotton steady at 34c. Flour dull, declined 10@20c., with sales of 5000 barrels; State, $9·20@11·75; Ohio, $10·90@13·50; Western, $9·20@12·50. Wheat dull, declined 2@3c. Corn dull, declined 2@3c. Oats dull, declined 1c.; other grains dull. Beef quiet, market generally unchanged. Pork lower; new Mess, $20·12½@20·25; old Mess, $19; prime, $16·75@17. Lard dull at 11¾@13c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s. new	100¼	27 sh Mech Bk	33½
$4000 U S 7·30s Aug.	104½	50 sh 13th & 15th	19½
$2000 Leh 6s.84	90½	20 sh Penna R.	56½
100 sh Lit Sch	31½	20 sh Leh Val R sop	15½
100 sh do.....b60	31½		

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.

NOTICE.—Taxes for the year 1867 will be received at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on and after Friday, February 1.

RICHARD PELTZ,
1 30 2trp Receiver of Taxes.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe, as the long list of references at our office can testify.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office.

MRS. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robbertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, dyspepsia, liver complaint, piles, and constipation, of five years' standing; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N.J., dyspepsia, scrofula, bronchitis, and catarrh, of five years' standing; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; Charles B. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Hoitzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. B. Andrews, No. 212 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1914 Front street; W. B. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 518 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

DAUGHTERS TO SELL.

SONG BY A LADY OF FASHION.

Daughters to sell! Daughters to sell!
They cost more money than I can tell;
Their education has been first rate;
What wealthy young nobleman wants a mate!
They sing like nightingales; play as well;
Daughters to sell! Daughters to sell!

Here's my fine daughters, my daughters, oh!
German, Italian, and French they know,
Dance like sylphides for grace and ease;
Choose out your partner, whichever you please;
Here's a nice wife for a rich young swell;
Daughters to sell! Daughters to sell!

Beautiful daughters, dark and fair!
Each a treasure for a millionaire,
Or fit to pair with any duke's heir
At St. George's Church, by Hanover Square.
Hey! you that in lordly mansions dwell,
Daughters to sell! Daughters to sell!

But dear daughters! Who wants a bride,
That can give her a carriage and horses to ride,
Stand an opera box for his fancy's queen,
And no end of acres of crinoline?

Ever new furniture, jewels, and plate;
All sorts of servants upon her to wait!
Visits to Paris, Vienna, and Rome:
In short, all she's been brought up to at home.
Here are girls for your money—if you can sell.
My daughters to sell! My daughters to sell!

The Resignation of Minister Motley.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution requesting him to communicate to that body, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Motley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, relating to his reported resignation of his post. The following is the correspondence:—

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.—Sir:—A citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, in which he represents that he had traveled extensively in Europe during the last year, in the course of which he had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries; that most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans. He adds, that you do not pretend to conceal your disgust, as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct; that you despise American Democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr Seward, who, you say, is hopelessly degraded.

Your denial or confirmation of the truth of these reports is requested.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
To J. Lothrop Motley, Esq.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Seward

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, VIENNA, Dec. 11, 1866.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State—Sir:—An hour or two ago I received a letter from you, dated 21st of November, 1866, to which I hasten to reply. You inform me that a citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, stating that in the course of the last year "he had had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries; that most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans."

With this opening paragraph, relating generally to the United States Ministers and Consuls abroad, I have nothing especial to do. Other gentlemen are fully competent to answer for themselves. You proceed to say:—"He adds that you do not pretend to conceal your disgust, as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct; that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles, in common with Mr. Seward, who, you say, is hopelessly degraded." You conclude by requesting me to deny or confirm the truth of these reports.

My first impulse on reading the letter was to content myself with a flat denial of their truth. On a little further reflection, however, I do not wish that there should be doubt as to my political sentiments. As a representative of the foreign policy of the Government I have done my best faithfully to discharge my duties in strict conformity with my instructions. In the conflict of opinions in regard to home questions, especially that of reconstruction, my views have never been asked for by the United States Government, and I should have considered it unbecoming and superfluous to volunteer a public declaration of them; as certainly I should have deemed it my duty to express them frankly whenever they were officially demanded. I do not understand that I am even now directly questioned on the subject, but after reading your letter, I owe it to myself to say a few words.

I have always believed it necessary that strong guaranties should be taken against the recurrence of the Rebellion, and the re-establishment of some form of slavery, before the seceded States should be readmitted to representation in Congress. Latterly I have inclined to the opinion that the noblest and the safest course would be by amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting distinction of race or color in regard to the attainment of the franchise, together with a general amnesty to be pronounced by the President. These opinions, in the privacy of my own household, and to occasional American visitors, I have not concealed. The great question now presenting itself for solution demands the conscientious scrutiny of every American who loves his country, and believes in the human progress of which that country is one of the foremost representatives.

I have never thought, during my residence at Vienna, that because I have the honor of being a public servant of the American people, I am deprived of the right of discussing, within my own walls, the grave subjects that can interest freemen. A minister of the United States does not cease to be a citizen of the United States, as deeply interested as others in all that effects the welfare of his country.

In conversation with such of my colleagues or members of the Government here, as were interested in our politics, I have uniformly stated that the conflict of opinions now prevailing in the United States, was inevitable in a free country; that such discussions were the very evidences of our freedom and of our capacity to govern ourselves; that to silence discussion belonged to despots, not to a republican government like ours, and that I had entire faith that the American people would ultimately settle all disputed questions with justice. I have always been cautious, however, in such considerations, to avoid any expsessions of disrespect towards the President and his Cabinet. I have uniformly stated that in our own country the people were not only theoretically but practically sovereign; and that when great political questions were to be solved, appeal was made to the ballot-box.

I have steadily expressed the opinion that the President and Congress would be reconciled after the people should have pronounced their solemn verdict, and I have added that all parties in the United States, as I believed, honestly desired and required the re-establishment of the Union, however they might differ as to the wisest means of securing it. This is the way in which I have been in the habit of speaking, officially or semi-officially; and this is my reply to the charges contained in your letter, so far as they regard in any way the President of the United States. That "I despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection," is so pitiful a fabrication that I blush while I denounce it.

Any one personally acquainted with me, or who has taken the trouble to read my writings, whether official or historical, must know that a more fervent believer in American democracy than I am does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during these five heroic years have erred if at all on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the skeptical somewhat exravagant. I scorn to dwell longer on the contemptible charge. That I have called "Mr. Seward hopelessly degraded" is a vile calumny, and it wounds me deeply that you could listen for a moment to such a falsehood. In conclusion, I have only to add, that I beg herewith respectfully to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. LATHROP MOTLEY.

—Mr. L. S. Gouverneur, of Maryland, a grandson of President Monroe, is about publishing a work addressed by that distinguished statesman to his countrymen, and written after his retirement from public life.

Newspaper Gossip.

Among new journals that have started recently are the Oil City *Daily Register*; the Woonsocket (R. I.) *Weekly Patriot*; the Boston *Night Owl*, which is published on Saturday only; the Philadelphia *Home Journal*, a Methodist weekly; the Richmond *Sunday Ledger*, a literary periodical, edited by W. H. Wade and H. C. Tinsley; the Chicago *Temperance Advocate*, published weekly, and edited by Rev. J. C. Stoughton; the St. Louis *Hesperian*, a literary weekly; the *Daily* (Colorado) *Times*, the first daily published in that Territory, located at Black Hawk, and edited by O. J. Goldrick; the Chicago *New Republic*, an organ of the Good Templars, edited by Rev. W. B. Christopher and G. S. Phillips, "January Searle;" and the *Protestant Churchman*, a new weekly started in New York. New dailies of Democratic politics are predicted as soon to appear in Boston, Milwaukee, Dayton, and Columbus. The Cincinnati *National Union* and the Dayton (Ohio) *Chronicle* have suspended, by reason of pecuniary embarrassments.

Among recent improvements in our exchanges we notice the new typographical dress of the New York *Tribune*, the enlargement and new type of the Chicago *Republican*, the new dresses of the Dayton *Union* and Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, and the enlargement of the *Scientific American*, the Cincinnati *Masonic Review*, the Racine *Advocate*, and the Stark County (Ohio) *Republican*. The *Wisconsin Farmer* has been changed from a weekly to a monthly. The Springfield *Republican* has reduced its price of subscription to eight dollars a year. The *Missionary Herald*, the organ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be greatly improved during the year. Mr. Charles Hutchins, a graduate of Brown University, will be in charge of the publishing department. The *Liberal Christian* is the new name given to the new series just commenced of the Unitarian paper heretofore known as the *Christian Inquirer*. It is published in New York, and proposes now to occupy a wider field, as its broader title implies, and to enlist fresh contributors in addition to the old writers. Among the former we notice Rev. Dr. Chapin and other prominent Universalists.

Of editorial personal gossip there is but little current at this time. In New York, Mr. Croly is new managing editor of the *World*, and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hurlbut are among the writers. Mr. Nordhoff and Mr. Maverick are editing the *Post*. Mr. Dewey, Mr. Dodworth, Mr. Judd, and Mr. Carey are leading writers upon the *Commercial Advertiser*. Mr. Prime and Mr. Stone are the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*. In the *Herald* office great changes have been recently made on account of the discovery of a "ring" formed to sell special news to Western papers, which was broken up by the discharge of its leaders. Dr. Hosmer is now managing editor, and Charles H. Farrell city editor. H. Millard, of Buffalo, has become one of the editors of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*.

The *Herald's* staff is numerically the largest, the *Tribune's* the most thoroughly organized, the *Times* doing its work with fewer hands. The *Herald* enjoys the reputation of being the most liberal to its casual contributors and correspondents; the *Times* pays contributors well, furnishes the best law reports, and uses its exchanges diligently, but lacks enterprise in the matter of foreign correspondence. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, is niggardly to its contributors, but liberal to its foreign correspondents, of whom it has a most efficient corps. The other morning papers—the *World*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Daily News*—are conducted more economically, the *Journal of Commerce* being, perhaps, the only one that can be called profitable. The expenses of the evening papers are light in comparison.

J. L. McCreery, late of the Dubuque *Times*, has become agent of the *Northwestern Press* at Chicago. Rev. Julius H. Ward, the biographer of Percival, is to take the editorial chair of the Connecticut *Churchman*. W. R. Halloway has become one of the editors of the Indianapolis *Journal*. General Dan Macauley has resigned the editorial chair of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. "Jennie June" has become the fashion correspondent at New York of several of the Western journals. W. H. Burleigh is at present New York correspondent of the Chicago *Post*. Dorsey Gardner writes the literary notes of the *Round Table*, and Eugene Schuyler for the *Nation*. Lieutenant George A. Marden, of New Hampshire, has accepted a position upon the editorial staff of the Boston *Advertiser*.

The *Evangelist* says Mr. H. C. Bowen is not sole proprietor of the *Independent*. Albert Pike, it is said, has become associated with the editorial department of the Memphis *Appeal*. W. R. Ellis has retired from his editorial connection with the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*. Daniel W. Fiske, of the Syracuse *Journal* and formerly of the Astor Library, has become editor of the Hartford *Courant and Press*. W. Dexter Smith, Jr., of Boston, is to assume the editorial charge of the *Orpheus*, a monthly musical journal, published by Russell & Co., of that city. Mr. Smith is quite well known as the author of several popular songs.

The publishers of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently purchased the manuscript of a new novel by Anthony Trollope, to be published in the *Sunday Commercial*. They paid $10,000 for it. The New York *Tribune* has negotiated with Charles Dickens to furnish a novel for that paper for $25,000. The *Tribune* has also given Thomas Carlyle one hundred and fifty guineas in gold to write an essay to fill one page of the *Tribune*.

A New York *Herald* reporter's thirst for news has led him to commit a felony. In the trial of the Fenians at Sweetsburg, Canada, on the 10th instant, Mr. Devlin, of the counsel for the prisoners, stated that he had prepared seventy pleas to the thirty-five indictments; but that, unfortunately, he was then only able to file five or six of them, the remainder having been abstracted from his drawer. The trial was, therefore, suspended for one day. Meantime, Consul-General Averill, at Montreal, was telegraphed to to cause the arrest of the *Herald* reporter, who was known to be on the way thither. The arrest was accordingly made, and upon a search of the enterprising reporter's baggage, the missing documents were recovered.

The most extraordinary newspaper success of the age is the Paris *Evenement*, which in ten months has attained a circulation of 48,000 copies. In these ten months it is calculated that $100,000 have been paid for paper, and that $30,000 have been spent among publishers for books given as premiums to subscribers. Twenty-eight thousand dollars have been paid to the different writers engaged on the paper; 161 persons are employed in the office of the paper and in the printing department. There are 26 compositors, 2 correctors, 6 stereotypers, 31 pressmen, 45 carriers, 20 clerks, 56 folders, and 5 porters. Taking, in addition to the above, the different people who, in Paris and the provinces, are more or less dependent on the paper, it supposed that it finds a living for not less than 3000 individuals.—*Detroit Tribune*.

—A widow in St. Louis recovered damages against a man who sold her a stove that would not bake.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 19 mwf No. 510 RACE Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$166,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	6,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·23
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,54
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1 5

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 32 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 ly

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..............$400,000

ASSETS..............$2,553,146·13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842:—

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000 being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $31,820·84 in the neighboring counties, $2,001,724·21

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Querville avenue, Bristol.
Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.
A house and lot, west side of Bread street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Auburn street.
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street.
Total, surveyed and valued at $109,954 28.
Cost . . . . $87,951·68

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $162,676·50). $83,668·75

STOCKS.

$45,000 U. S. Bonds, 1881.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds.
$32,700 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.
$ 6,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds.
$900 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon scrip.
429 shares Penna. Railroad Company.
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
260 " Bank of Kentucky.
17 " Northern Bank of Ky.
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
200 " Southwark Railroad Co.
24 " Union Canal Company.
16 " Continental Hotel Company
$650 U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes.
$215 Philadelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value..........$311,165·15

Cost		$273,023·00
Notes and Bills Receivable . . .		3,821·84
Revenue Stamps		48·50
CASH on hand..........	$34 422·50	
" in hands of Agents.........	8 340 90	
Total Cash		42,763·40
		$2,493,001·38

REAL ESTATE.

MARKET PRICE..........	$109,954 28	
COST, AS ABOVE..........	87,951 68	
		$22,002·60

STOCKS.

MARKET PRICE	$311,165·15	
COST, AS ABOVE	273,023 00	
		$38,142·15
Total		$2,553,146·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1866, $112,187·32

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
PRESIDENT.

ATTEST—
JAMES W. McALLISTER,
SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER,
TOBIAS WAGNER,
SAMUEL GRANT,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,
ISAAC LEA,
GEORGE FALES,
ALFRED FITLER,
FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D
PETER McCALL,
WM. A. BLANCHARD

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
1 23 wfm 6t GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 3 31 6m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25 8

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 18x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.

1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.

100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.

400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

NAVY SUPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m4t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. 1 8 15 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 29.

Senate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (N. J.) moved to amend by changing the duty on wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts or rivets, wholly or partially finished, from two and a half to three cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by changing the duty on steel carriage springs from 6 to 8 cents per pound. Agreed to. Yeas 17, nays 15.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the paragraph above amended by including railway car, locomotive and truck springs, wholly or in part finished. In debate on this point,

Mr. WILLIAMS said that, if the rates on such articles as these were increased much more, he should vote against the whole bill, though he was one of the committee who reported it. The amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, 12; nays, 19.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on Russia, Manilla, Italian and all other hemps, from $25 to $50 per ton; on the ton of flax or hemp, from $5 to $10 per ton; on jute and Sisal grass, from $5 to $20 per ton; on gunny cloth, gunny bags, &c., valued at 10 cents or less per yard, from 3 to 10 cents per pound; over 10 cents per yard, from 4 cents per pound to 4 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. DAVIS said he believed the whole bill was a game of grab, and as each Senator was grabbing for all he could get for his particular interest, he had offered this amendment to get his share. He should move to recommit the bill to the committee, to be considered in connection with the Internal Revenue bill, for the purpose of reducing the taxes of the country at least a hundred millions a year.

While Mr. DAVIS was proceeding with his remarks, the President's Private Secretary arrived with the veto of the bill to admit Nebraska.

The question at the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech was upon his motion to recommit, with instructions.

Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa), asked for a division of the question on recommittal and instructions. He would like to see the bill recommitted. If it could not be recommitted, he would like to see it postponed. He was in favor of the first clause of Mr. Davis' instructions, but he was unwilling to bind the committee to reduce taxation by a specific amount. He moved to strike out the clause of the instructions.

Mr. DAVIS accepted the modification proposed, and the question was upon recommitting, with instructions to the Finance Committee to compare it with the present tariff, the internal revenue laws, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped this would be a test vote. To refer the bill at this stage of the session was to kill it. If men who were opposed to the bill hoped to kill it by loading it down with amendments, they might as well kill it now.

After debate by Messrs. Sherman, Henderson, Brown, Grimes, Fessenden and Hendricks, the vote on recommitting was taken, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull and Wilson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—25.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Cowan, Fowler, Guthrie, Howard, Kirkwood, McDougal, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy and Ross—12.

So the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

Mr. DIXON offered an amendment to put a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem on lenses for stereoscopes, and in addition one dollar per gross pair when pot ashed on both sides. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) moved to amend by putting a duty of 20 cents per bushel on barley, instead of 10 cents, in the bill. Agreed to. Yeas, 23; nays, 13.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) said there was one injustice in this bill to which he wished to call the attention of the Senate. He alluded to the duty on cannel coal, which he wished reduced to 10 cents.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) said that subject had already been acted on.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) moved to amend by inserting a provision for a duty of 50 cents per ton on coal mined not more than 30 degrees east of Washington. This was in the bill as reported from the committee, but, as amended, the duty is $1·50 upon all coal, no matter where imported from.

After debate, Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as to make the duty on all imported coal 50 cents per ton, but subsequently, by request, withdrew the modification, and Mr. CRESWELL said if the views of Mr. Sumner prevailed the bill had better be voted down.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said he would not be sorry to see the bill voted down. It was not a Massachusetts tariff. Massachusetts did not demand it. There was nothing in it to compensate for the high duty on iron, wool, coal and steel. He wanted others to take the full responsibility of this bill upon themselves, and he protested against the report that New England demanded it. It was not called for by Massachusetts. If he voted for the bill it would be on grounds general to the country, not special to his own State.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.), at five o'clock P. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted—yeas 11, nays 19; so the Senate refused to adjourn.

Debate on Mr. Sumner's amendment was resumed, and was continued by Messrs. Sprague, Conness and Wilson.

Mr. WILSON said there was no principle whatever in the bill. Put a principle in it, and you will blow it to atoms.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) thought it strange that the opposition to this bill should come from a State that had grown great on high tariffs.

Mr. WILSON said he noticed that the general drift of amendments to the bill was against the interests of the State he represented. He was ready to take his share of the denunciation that might follow the passage of this bill, but he did not want it asserted that Massachusetts lived on the tariff bounty of the government.

At 5·35 Mr. BUCKALEW moved an adjournment.

Mr. FESSENDEN called for the yeas and nays, but no quorum voted, and Mr. FESSENDEN then moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to request the attendance of absent members.

Mr. GRIMES moved to add the words "at two o'clock to-morrow." (Laughter).

The motion was not put, and the Senate adjourned at 5·50.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. Farnsworth to fill the vacancy on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, caused by the leave of absence granted to his colleague, Mr. Washburne.

Mr. BIDWELL (Cal.), Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, announced that he would, at an early day, introduce a bill to reorganize the Agricultural Department.

Mr. RITTER (Ky.), from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to restrict the Agricultural Department to the purchase for distribution only of such seeds, plants and flowers as are not common in the United States.

The bill gave rise to discussion, Messrs. WASHBURNE (Ind.) and HILL opposing the principle of the bill, and Messrs. RITTER, WENTWORTH and KELLEY advocating it, the latter supporting it on the ground that it was revolutionary and radical, and would lead to a reorganization of the Department.

On motion of Mr. HILL the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.) the Secretary of the Interior was requested to furnish information relative to the late massacre of United States troops at Fort Phil. Kearney, and to the causes which produced the same; also, to the causes that, in his judgment, have led to the present alarming condition of our relations with the Indian tribes of the interior.

Mr. WINDOM (Minn.) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back adversely bills to indemnify citizens of Washington Territory and Oregon for property destroyed by Indians in 1865 and 1866; for the better organization of Indian affairs in Arizona Territory, and for the relief of F. P. Culver, late special agent and commissioner to negotiate a treaty with certain tribes. Laid on the table.

Mr. WINDOM, from the same committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adopt measures to obtain possession of the whole, or of as much as may be necessary, of Round Valley, California, so as to render the reservation now established there of suitable extent for the accommodation of the Indians, and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) made the objection that as the bill made an appropriation, it must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the objection, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bidwell as to when it would come up for consideration, the Speaker said it would hardly be reached this Congress.

Mr. WINDOM, from the same committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for an annual inspection into Indian affairs.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) suggested that his bill was a very important one, and should not be put upon its passage without being printed. He asked Mr. Windom whether it would not involve an annual expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. WINDOM replied that the annual expenditure he believed would be not more than forty thousand dollars, and would save nearly half as many millions.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) spoke of the necessity of transferring the charge of Indian Affairs back to the War Department, where it had been originally, and the change from which it had made the Indian Department a nest of thieves.

During the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour.

The Speaker presented Executive documents, as follows:—

Report of the Secretary of State in reference to an attempted compromise of certain suits instituted in the English Courts in behalf of the United States, against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., alleged agents of the Confederate States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Report from the Secretary of State in answer to House resolution of January 26th, asking information in relation to the removal of the Protestant church or religious assembly meetings at the American Embassy at Rome, by order of the Roman Government, stating that the department had received no information concerning the subject. Referred to the same committee.

From the President of the United States, with copies of telegraphic despatches, &c.; respecting the New Orleans riot. Referred to the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot.

Mr. PERHAM (Me.), from the Committee of Conference on the bill in relation to pensions, reported that the committee had agreed. The report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN (N. Y.), the Committee on Printing was authorized to employ a clerk, he stating as a reason therefor the business imposed on the committee by the inquiries referred to it in reference to the *Congressional Globe*, and in reference to a reorganization of the Public Printing Office.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, on the several appropriation bills.

The committee first took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1868, and ordered the same to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The bill appropriates—

For invalid pensions, under various acts	$10,000,000
For pensions of widows, children, mothers and sisters of soldiers	23,000,000
For navy pensions to widows, children, mothers and sisters	280,000
Total	$33,280,000

The committee next took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. NIBLACK moved an amendment to insert an appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Portugal.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) explained that Congress had at the last session struck out the appropriation for that salary, because the incumbent of that post, Mr. Harvey, had written a letter of fulsome eulogy on the President, and of most vulgar abuse of Congress. This letter had been sent to the President, and the President deemed it so good a thing that he sent it to a New York paper and had it published. The House had called on the Secretary of State for a copy of the letter, so as to ascertain its authenticity, and the Secretary had furnished it. It was a most abusive, vulgar, foul attack on Congress.

This was the same Mr. Harvey who was believed to have communicated to the enemy information on the eve of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and in consequence of which the Union Senators, two or three days after his appointment was confirmed, called on the President and asked that his appointment be withdrawn. The President, however, in the goodness of his heart, suffered Harvey to remain, and he was at his post now, in defiance of the will of Congress. He (Mr. Stevens) hoped he would be allowed to pay his own expenses. If he chose to stay there till doomsday, let him stay. The best place he could be was out of the country.

Mr. RAYMOND expressed his confidence that the letter referred to did not deserve the characterization given to it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He recalled no language in that letter which ascribed to Congress corrupt motives, or which could properly be styled a foul and vulgar abuse of Congress. It should be borne in mind, too, that it was a strictly private letter, written by Mr. Harvey to the Secretary of State as a personal friend, and had it not been for the act of the Secretary of State, and perhaps for his own (Mr. Raymond's) agency, the letter would never have been published.

If anybody was to be punished for the publication of that letter, it was certainly not Mr. Harvey. As to the charge in reference to Mr. Harvey's giving information to the Rebels, it should be remembered that Mr. Lincoln had investigated the charge, and had refused to withdraw the appointment of Mr. Harvey.

Mr. HALE inquired whether Mr. Stevens charged President Lincoln with complicity in the treasonable conduct imputed to Mr. Harvey.

Mr. STEVENS replied in the negative. He did not put this action against Harvey on the ground of his expressing an opinion differing from that of Congress, but on the ground of a vulgar abuse of Congress, and because Harvey had behaved like a blackguard in the matter.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) inquired whether there was not a simple explanation of Harvey's despatch on the eve of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, namely, that the object was to let the Rebel authorities know the intentions of the Government, so that if a collision occurred, they would be put clearly and manifestly in the wrong.

Mr. BANKS replied substantially in the affirmative. As to abolishing the office, he showed that that could not be done with a proper observance of international courtesy to Portugal. No person, however, should require a man to be retained as a representive of the Government abroad who had published a recommendation that one department of the Government should proceed against another department of the Government by force, therefore Congress had done last session the only thing left for it to do, directing the Executive under no circumstances to continue the payment of his salary.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) took strong ground against Mr. Harvey, whom he spoke of as one of the "bread and butter brigade."

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter in controversy.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) repeated that there was nothing in it that deserved such epithets as had been applied to it by Mr. Stevens, and suggested in reference to the vindictiveness shown by Mr. Stevens, that he would "Let the galled jade wince."

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested to Mr. Schenck that if anybody was to be punished for the publication of that letter in the way of stoppage of salary, it should be, not Mr. Harvey, who had nothing to do with publishing it, but the President or Secretary of State, or the gentleman from New York, Mr. Raymond.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that perhaps it would not be a bad plan to stop the President's pay in some way, or to take from him the competency to receipt for it.

Mr. RAYMOND remarked something in an undertone about having had his compensation increased, not stopped, since the publication of that letter.

Mr. STEVENS suggested, in the same tone of voice, that that increased compensation went for the gentleman's (Mr. Raymond's) outfit for the Philadelphia Convention. (Laughter.)

Mr. RAYMOND accepted the explanation, remarking that the service was worth all he got.

The discussion was continued for some time by Messrs. Schenck, Hise, Niblack and others, and finally it was agreed that the amendment should be considered adopted in committee, that a vote might be taken on it in the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the appropriation for the United States Legation at Rome.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend that by adding at the end of the paragraph the following:—

Whereas, It is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of this nation to be represented at any Court whose Government prohibits the free worship by American citizens within its jurisdiction of the Christian religion; and

Whereas, The Roman Government has lately ordered the American churches to be removed outside of the city, and does prohibit the free exercise by them of the Christian religion; therefore,

Be it enacted, That no moneys hereby appropriated shall be for the support of the United States Legation at Rome, or for the future expenses of any such Legation.

Mr. CHANLER inquired whether the same rule would not apply to Constantinople or Madrid?

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Christian religion was permitted in Constantinople, and he was not aware that it is prohibited in Spain. It had not been excluded from Rome until within the last six months.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) suggested that the proposed action should not be taken at least until official information should be received that would justify it.

Mr. HALE moved to amend Mr. Stevens' amendment by striking out the preamble.

Mr. FINCK denounced the movement as a thrust made at the Catholic people of this country.

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, striking out the preamble, and it was adopted. Yeas, 65; nays, 32.

Pending the question on the amendment as amended, the committee rose and reported the Invalid Pension bill to the House, which was thereupon passed.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a memorial from the Governor and Adjutant-General of Michigan on the subject of the Militia bill. Referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. DARLING (N. Y.) presented a petition signed by over fifteen hundred soldiers, praying for the passage of laws granting bounty to those who have lost their discharge papers, and who were discharged for disabilities other than wounds.

Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.) presented a petition of citizens of Alden, Erie county, New York, praying the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·50 P. M.

7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7·20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9·25 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 2·40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train East on P. & E. R. R.

5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·50 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent.
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 350 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 25 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·20 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·59 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M. next day, remain over night and take the 6 54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticke

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates or fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4-inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. 11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

---

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
36§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 28§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
810§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 72

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 19§ No 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way-stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10. A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6 35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9¼ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4·13 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes. and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼. and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8.20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse. No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

The New Railroad Bureau Bill and Free Railroad Law — The Constitutional Amendment—Change in the Time for Holding the Extra Assessments—Nicetown Lane Vacated—Locomotives Running Through the City—Harrisburg Postmaster—A New Military Law—Increased Pay of Assessors—Salting Passenger Railway Tracks, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HARRISBURG, January 29.

The Legislature is just beginning to assume a business shape. The committees are at work, and are freely reporting bills, mostly of a trivial character. The only important bill on file is an act creating a Railroad Bureau, and providing for a free railroad law. Efforts have been made for the past three years to pass a similar bill, but for certain reasons it could never be forced beyond second reading. If the heavy railroad corporations in the State do not object, this bill, with some necessary amendments, will unquestionably pass. It establishes a Bureau which shall be charged with the execution of all laws that may be passed by the Legislature, respecting the creation and maintenance of railroads in this State, the chief officer of which shall be denominated the Comptroller of State Railroads, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Comptroller is to be appointed for three years, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, with the privilege of employing all clerks necessary, at a salary not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each per annum. The bill provides that companies for locating and constructing railroads, under the provisions of this act, may be formed by any number of persons, not less than five. They are to name the places near which the railroad proposed to be located and constructed shall begin and terminate. The bill is quite lengthy, and very closely drawn. Should it become a law, several railroad enterprises will be commenced at once, in the middle and northwestern portions of the State. The market will then be flooded with all kinds of railroad stocks, and you may naturally anticipate another smash-up, equal, almost, to the famous oil stock fizzle. Let the people be warned in time.

There are quite a large number of railroad contractors here, old *habitues* of the "Third House," but whether they are lobbying for or against this bill I have not yet learned.

The Constitutional amendment, it is expected, will be pressed to a vote to-morrow. The discussion, so far, on both sides has taken a wide range. It will pass by a strict party vote.

The bill providing for a change in the time of holding the sessions of the Assessors for making extra assessments in your city, came up on second reading. The bill alters the time from 3 to 10 o'clock in the afternoon and evening to 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Quigley moved to strike out 6 o'clock in the evening, and insert 7 o'clock. Mr. Hood moved further to amend by inserting 8 o'clock. He gave as his reasons for the amendment that a large majority of mechanics and laboring men went to their work before 7 o'clock in the morning, and did not return to their homes until after 6 o'clock. If this bill should pass in its present shape, it would deprive them of getting assessed. Mr. Freeborn said that the bill was designed to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful riots which took place in one of your lower wards last fall, on the night of the extra assessment. Both amendments were rejected, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. Glatz, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, in the Senate, has introduced a bill opening Juniata avenue, and vacating Nicetown lane from the west line of the Old York Road to Fifteenth street. The title of the soil vacated is restored to the several owners of the ground.

The gentlemen forming the Committee appointed to take testimony in regard to locomotives running through your city, are the subject of much comment in the lobby, and even on the floor of the House. When Mr. Hood first introduced the bill on which this Committee was raised, Mr. Gregory informed the House that the former gentleman had taken an unfair advantage of a private conversation, and stolen his thunder. Both gentlemen manifested considerable feeling on the subject, leading many to believe that there was "something in it." What will be the result of the investigation the Committee is now making remains to be seen, but it is believed that it will not amount to enough to require any further legislative action.

Several of the members are making complaints against Postmaster Knipe. They allege that his clerks are not competent, and, in consequence, they receive their letters very irregularly. One member has gone so far as to propose that all the House mail matter should be sent by express. Persons writing to members should be careful to add to the superscriptions, "Ho. of Reps.," or "Senate," as the case may be. They would be more promptly answered, and prevent their letters from being advertised, as is the case now in several instances.

The Military Committee, in connection with the Adjutant-General and Auditor-General, are devising means to reorganize the volunteer military system in the State. It is understood that some military gentlemen in your city are preparing a bill somewhat similar to the New York law, which they intend to submit to the gentlemen who have charge of this matter. They had better hurry along, or they may be too late.

The sleighing continues delightful. A gentleman just returned from Cambria county informs me that the snow was very heavy there on Sunday. The Ebensburg trains were delayed for several hours.

The assessors of Philadelphia have a committee here for the purpose of lobbying a bill for an increase of pay. They made the same effort last session, but failed, and they are not likely to be more successful this session.

Mr. Subers suddenly sprang upon the House, this afternoon, a bill to prevent passenger railway companies, in your city, from salting their tracks, making the penalty for every offense one hundred dollars. Mr. Hood moved to strike out one hundred and insert five hundred dollars, which was agreed to. Mr. Adair said that the City Councils had the matter in charge, and would probably pass a similar bill at their next meeting, and he did not see any occasion for Legislative interference. Messrs. Subers, Hood, and Quigley stated that Councils had had the subject before them for two or three years past, but had not yet, and probably would not take any decisive action on it. The bill passed finally without a dissenting voice, and will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

AJAX.

One of the Great English Landholders.

A prize essay in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal* treats of the "Farming of Leicestershire," as showing the injurious effects of the English system of great landed estates. The Duke of Rutland's estate extends over one-sixteenth of the whole county, comprises 39,000 acres, let to 1275 occupiers, mostly in farms of from fifty to seven hundred and fifty acres, and yields a rental of £100,000 per annum. The accumulation of land in one ownership is effected through the laws of entail and settlements, by which the division of estates among heirs is prevented. As a consequence, it is stated that Leicestershire owes its surpassing fertility and high rental to its native excellence of soil, rather than to any pains taken in its improvement.

—Bogumil Dawison is in Baltimore.

—Blot goes to Boston next week.

—Farragut is in Washington.

—Bitter-Sweet Holland has been made Superintendent of a Sunday School in Springfield.

—Professor Harvey is now presiding over the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

—Mr. Charles Ramsey, after thirty years of journalism in St. Louis, retires, now that the *Despatch* and *Evening News* have consolidated.

General von Moltke and the Recent War.

A Prussian staff officer at Berlin has sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following notes on the late war and its master-spirit, General von Moltke:—

"General von Moltke is, by birth, a Mecklenburger, not a Holsteiner, as many suppose. He is about sixty years old, very learned, very sparing of words, and very mild and courteous in demeanor. No instance is known in the army of his having spoken harshly to any one, and his criticism of the acts of subordinates seldom assumes a severer form than that of telling them what he would have done if he had been in their place. He looks more like a professor or a clergyman than a soldier, with his clever, thoughtful, beardless face. Forty years ago he accompanied General von Muffling to Turkey, witnessed the conclusion of the peace of Adrianople, and wrote a book on the Turco-Russian war, which is of great value to those engaged in military researches. He afterwards resided at Rome and other places, and rapidly acquired an extensive knowledge of the various languages of Europe. Napoleon I would doubtless have regarded him as an ideologue; Wellington would have appreciated him better. When King William I carried out the reorganization of the army, and thereby began the conflict with the Chamber, which insisted on a service of two years instead of three, General von Moltke secretly sympathized with the Opposition, although as a soldier he could not openly express his opinions on the subject. Since the 3d of September, 1814, the three years' service has been sanctioned by law in Prussia. It was, however, on economical grounds, temporarily reduced one year by Frederick William II, with the proviso that the law should be reverted to as soon as the Government should find it necessary to do so. In the campaign of 1848-9 the present King observed that the Landwehr regiments which had served only two years were not very effective, and hesitated to go under fire. This gave him the idea of increasing the service by another year, and the circumstance that the needle-gun had been introduced in 1847 strengthened his determination. It took nearly twenty years to make the use of this gun in the Prussian army general, for even in 1866 some of the Landwehr regiments, those, for instance, which fought at Langensalza, were armed with the old muzzle-loaders. It was considered that more time would be required to teach the soldier the use of the new gun than that of the old. Moreover, it was necessary that the discipline should be more strict, and the connection between the officers and privates closer than formerly. The soldier was never to fire except by the order of his officer, and it was, besides, the duty of the latter to name the sight which was to be used according to distance. It was for these reasons that the three years' service was revived, and the conduct of the Prussian troops in the last campaign certainly showed that the plan was effective. General Moltke, however, has so good an opinion of the intelligence of the North German recruits, that he believes a two years' service would produce equally good results.

"It was immediately after the Gastein negotiations that General Moltke began to prepare the plan for a war with Austria. Its object was, as every one knows, twofold:—First, to defend Silesia and Berlin, and second, to carry the war, if possible, into the enemy's territory. The consequence of this plan was the establishment of two separate armies in Silesia and Saxony, which, on assuming the offensive, were to advance each in its own direction until they met. While the armies were separated from each other they were in danger of being attacked and beaten in detail, a danger to which the Crown Prince—whose men had to go through the narrow Saxo-Silesian passes, in some places so narrow that two men only could march abreast—was particularly exposed. The success of this plan obviously depended on a junction of the two armies, which almost seemed impossible, and was undoubtedly hazardous to the extreme. The result, however, justified the risk, although there can be no doubt that Benedek's mistakes greatly contributed to the Prussian success. Benedek wished to do the counterpart of what Frederick the Great had done in the second Silesian war—to catch the enemy in his mouse-trap, as Carlyle describes it. But this time the mouse was stronger than the trap.

"General von Moltke," adds the *Gazette*, "is reported to be just now on a visit to Switzerland. He has taken up his quarters at Giyon, a mountain village, at a considerable elevation, in the Canton du Vaud, and at a short distance from the eastern extremity of Lake Leman; and is said to be accompanied by his staff, all dressed as civilians. Of course, various conjectures are current as to the object of this visit. The General himself says he is seeking repose after his fatigues, but it is said that he and his staff are studying all the passes of the Jura chain from Switzerland into France, and that he has been trying to take photographic views of some Swiss fortifications, only the local authorities prevented him. It is added, significantly, that the Prussians have already made themselves perfectly acquainted with the country between Switzerland and the Rhine."

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In preparation by the proprietor a Grand Entertainment to the subscribers and patrons of the Park. See notice in papers.

Ice perfectly splendid. Planed every day.

NOTE.—Our Ice is good when the water is flooding the streets in the city.

Always good Skating when the signs are on the Market or Chesnut and Walnut Street Cars. But a few minutes' ride to Park in the above-named cars. Park open until 10 P. M. Fine band of music.

Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES AVERELL, SEN., Deceased.

Letters Testamentary in this estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

1 30 w6w* S. MORGAN RAMSEY, No. 229 DOCK Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASE of a desirable business stand, in CHURCH Street. Address, Box 1673 P. O. 1 29 2t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-Lighted Rooms, 25 by 80 feet; also, some smaller Rooms, at No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 6t

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The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.

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12 31mwfp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Preserver of Natural Flowers,
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No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 23 tuep

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1·25 to $1·37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2·65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3·50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Fringed Towels, $2·75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3·00 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4·50 to $8·50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins

LINEN SHEETINGS.

WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.

HUCKABACK.

RED BORDERED HUCK.
UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY HUCK.

DIAPERING.

100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.

BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.

Table Linen by the Yard.

10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1·12.
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linens, $1·25.
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1·50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1·75.
5 Pieces 8-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2·50.

Power-Loom Table Linens.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WINE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½c.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,

Of our own Importation.

Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER,
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11fswrp§

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

UHLER & HOPKINS,
FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,
HAVE REMOVED TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 48 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT.
Where they will continue the
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,
AS HERETOFORE. [12 smwlm

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets.
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE, Etc.
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE. J. R. DU BOIS.
1 17 wfs3mrp

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 15, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 38c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 38, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, all widths.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2·25, $2·50 to $3·50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens, Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18½ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1·85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-titched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2·45, $2·75, $3, $3·50. 2

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscriber have just received a fresh supply of those very superior

FRENCH LINEN FABRICS

Which they have previously introduced to their customers. The flax used in the manufacture of these goods is of a much higher grade than that consumed by the British manufacturers, and the fabrics are consequently more silky and more durable. In addition to which, by the arrangements we have made, we are enabled to sell them at less than Irish Linens.

We have now in stock and are opening

Undressed French Sheeting Linen.
Undressed French Pillow Linen.
Heavy and Medium French Shirtings.
Damask Table Cloths, new design, with and without fringe.
Damask Napkins, Breakfast and Dinner sizes.
Fringed Damask Napkins, Doylies, and Chamber Towels, extra fine.
Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard, new small designs. 9 14 6mrp

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
Importers of Linen and House-Furnishing Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¾ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 ?m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price, $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
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CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1·75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR, ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S.
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

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ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,
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NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

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For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

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ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

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The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURERS,
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AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
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COAL EMPORIUM
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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

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